The Sydney Morning Herald.

No 8861.—VOL. LIV. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th August, at 2, Dawson-place, Prince's-square, Bayswater, London, the wife of CHARLES T. RICHARDSON, Esq., of a son.

On the 24th August, at 8, Summerhill, Kingstown, the wife of Lieutenant GEORGE R. BELL, Royal Navy, Naval Agent, Kingstown, of a son.

On the 12th instant, at The Hermitage, Double Bay, the wife of HENRY FEETMAN, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 9th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Temporary Cathedral, by the Reverend Father John Dwyer, O.S.B., LAURENCE FLANNERY, of Queensland, to HANNAH, second daughter of Mr. TIMOTHY DRISCOLL, Pitt-street, Sydney.

On the 10th instant, by special license, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Reverend R. L. King, JAMES JOSEPH, second son of the late JOSEPH ROBERTS, Esq., of Concord, to SARAH GENEVINA, youngest daughter of JAMES HYDE, Esq., of Melbourne.

On the 10th instant, by special license, at St. John's Church, Parramatta, by the Reverend R. L. King, GEORGE JOHN, eldest son of JOHN J. ROBERTS, of Deniliquin, to MARTHA HANNAH, youngest daughter of the late JOSEPH ROBERTS, Esq., of Concord.

DEATHS.

On the 14th August, 1866, at Exeter, England, twelve days after his marriage, EDWIN DAVIDSON, Esq., youngest brother of Francis Bursand, and John Davidson, of this city, aged 27.

On the 23rd September, at Delegate, by a fall from his horse, ANDREW CRAWFORD, third son of the late JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., of Affleck, Forfarshire, and brother of the late Lieutenant W. E. Mitchell, R.N.

On the 2nd instant, at Pool Bool, Lake Coorangamite, LOUISA, wife of Mr. DAVID CARFRAE.

On the 10th instant, at Ashfield, CHARLES HERBERT WILLIAM, eldest surviving son of Mr. JAMES ROBERT ELLIOTT, aged 3 years and 10 months.

On the 13th instant, at Burwood, EMMIE ANNIE, daughter of EDWARD CHARLES CRACKNELL, Superintendent of Telegraphs, aged 3 years and 3 months.

On the 14th instant, at the residence of John Macdonald, Wimbledon Cottage, Waverley, MARY KING, aged 66 years, native of Fintona, County Tyrone.

On the 15th instant, at his residence, Elizabeth-street, Mr. CHARLES AUSTEN, aged 54 years.

On the 15th instant, at his parents' residence, 173, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, FREDERICK ROBERT, youngest son of Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON, builder.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MADRAS, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, A. B. Farquhar, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1866, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 22nd, and specie and parcels until noon of the 23rd.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 24th September, 1866.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY (Limited). ENGLAND via PANAMA, RUAHINE, 1503 tons, 400-horse power, T. S. Beale, commander, for PANAMA, via WELLINGTON, N. Z., THURSDAY, November 1st, at 3 p.m.

Passengers can proceed by this route to all parts of America, California, Valparaiso, the West Indies, &c. Also, via France, to all parts of the Continent.

GOLD AND SPECIE. Freight delivered at the Bank of England. Twenty shillings per cent.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf, October 1st.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.—Steam to HOKITIKA and GREY direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Company's steamship CLAUD HAMILTON, G. Ponsonby, commander, will be dispatched for HOKITIKA and the GREY, taking passengers and cargo for all New Zealand Ports, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20th, at noon.

For freight and passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Panama, New Zealand, and Australian Royal Mail Steamship AUCKLAND, H. Harris, commander, will be dispatched for Auckland, with the Suez Mails WEDNESDAY, October 17th.

For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

STEAM to EUROPE, via TORRES STRAITS and BATAVIA. Calling at GLADSTONE, BOWEN (Port Denison), and SOMERSET (Cape York). The Colonial Mail Contract Steamship HERO, 1200 tons, Thomas Logan, commander, will be dispatched from BRISBANE, on SATURDAY, 20th October.

For freight, passage, and all particulars, apply to JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents, 348, George-street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL IN SIXTY DAYS.—BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINE OF PACKETS. NOTICE to intending Passengers for England.—The celebrated steamship GREAT BRITAIN, Lieutenant John Gray, R.N.R., will be dispatched from Melbourne for LIVERPOOL, on or about 20th JANUARY, 1867.

Saloon, as per agreement.
Second Cabin, £35.
Intermediate, £18 and £20.
Steerage, £16

For passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street; or to DANIEL, KING, and CO., 10, O'Connell-street.

NEW ZEALAND GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM TO HOKITIKA DIRECT. The Australasian Steam Navigation Company's steamship TINONEE will be dispatched for HOKITIKA direct, on SATURDAY, 20th instant, landing passengers and cargo on HOKITIKA WHARF. For rates of freight and passage money apply to SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 4.30; and BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.30.
To ADELAIDE via MELBOURNE, en route to KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—BALCLUTHA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 30.
To HOKITIKA direct.—TINONEE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4.
To HUNTER RIVER.—COONANBARA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; WILLIAMS, TO-MORROW MORNING, WEDNESDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.
To CLARENCE TOWN.—WILLIAMS, calling at NEWCASTLE and RAYMOND TERRACE, TO-MORROW MORNING, WEDNESDAY, at 7.
To PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received on SATURDAY, and forwarded per COLLAROY on MONDAY MORNING.
To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5; and CITY OF BRISBANE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
To MARYBOROUGH.—EAGLE, 48 hours after arrival.
To ROCKHAMPTON.—SAXONIA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.
To CLEVELAND BAY, via GLADSTONE and PORT DENISON.—BOOMERANG, WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 5 p.m.
From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, calling at MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE.—CLARENCE, THIS DAY, TUESDAY.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamers going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS until the 3rd November inclusive:—

From SYDNEY to MORPETH.
MORPETH, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 11 p.m.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 p.m.

Goods received for CLARENCE TOWN on WEDNESDAYS; MILLER'S FOREST, on THURSDAYS; PATERSON Township on MONDAYS.

Freight on goods for Miller's Forest and the Paterson must be paid in Sydney.

From MORPETH to SYDNEY.
CITY OF NEWCASTLE, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.
MORPETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 6.30 a.m.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices—foot of Market-street.

BELLINGER RIVER.—ISLE OF THANET sails on THURSDAY. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

TO ULLADULLA.—The schooner SYLVANUS sails THIS AFTERNOON. Apply Dent's Wharf, Liverpool and Barker streets.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTEEN MILES FOR ONE SHILLING.

FROM KING-STREET WHARF.

The PARRAMATTA RIVER STEAM COMPANY'S new, swift, and commodious saloon steamer ADELAIDE, and the steamer YSABEL, DAILY.

For COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, TARBAN CREEK, and GLADESVILLE, at *7, 8.50, 10.30, a.m.; 1, 2.30, *4.10, 5, and *6 p.m.
Leaves King-street for RYDE, at *7, 10.30, 2.30, 5 and *6.
From RYDE, at 7.40, *8.30, 11.40, 3 40, *7.
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, *8.50, 9.40, 12, 1.45, 4, *7.20.
From HUNTER'S HILL, at 8.15, *9.10, 9.50, 12,10, 2, 4.10, *5, *7.40.

* Trips of the YSABEL.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Kembla, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Comerang, MONDAY, 7 a.m.
MORUYA.—Comerang, MONDAY, 7 a.m.

PARRAMATTA AND RIVER STEAMERS

FROM PATENT SLIP WHARF.

The swift and commodious steamers, BLACK SWAN, EMU, and PELICAN, from Patent Slip Wharf, Erskine-street, THIS DAY.

To COCKATOO, HUNTER'S HILL, GLADESVILLE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, 5, and 5.45 p.m.
To RYDE, at 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1, 3.15, and 5 p.m.
To PARRAMATTA, 6, 9, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 5 p.m.

Fares at less than half the Railway Rates.

From PARRAMATTA, 6.50, 8, and 11 a.m.; 1 and 3 p.m.
From RYDE, at 7.35, 8.40, 11 40; 1.40, 3.40, and 4.25
From GLADESVILLE, at 8, 9, 12; 2, 4, 4.45, and 6.45
From HUNTER'S HILL, at a quarter-past these hours.

Refreshments may be had on board.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship QUEENSLAND, C. Hamlyn, commander, will be dispatched THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th instant, at 5 o'clock, p.m., for BRISBANE and IPSWICH. MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

For further particulars apply to A. SIMPSON, pro Manager.

STEAM TO MELBOURNE.—The powerful steamship BLACKBIRD, 1000 tons, Captain Sawell, will be dispatched from the Patent Slip Wharf, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant.

The cabins of this fine vessel have been entirely renewed, a spacious saloon erected on deck, and the accommodation now offered to the public is not surpassed by any steamer in the colonies.

Fares

Cabin	..	£4 4 0
Return Tickets	..	7 0 0
Steerage	..	1 15 0

In order to meet the wishes of intending passengers visiting Melbourne for the ensuing Races, also for the opening of the Exhibition, Return tickets will be made available for one month.

JOSEPH WARD and CO., Agents.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—S. S. TASMANIA, John Clinch, commander, will leave Grafton Wharf on or about WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

Saloon	£8 0 0
Return ticket, available 4 months	13 0 0
Steerage	4 0 0

WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, Agents, 100, New Pitt-street.

HANNAH, PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, P. Johnson, master, first fair wind. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

MYALL RIVER, Port Stephens.—ÆOLUS, WEDNESDAY next. A. DAVIES, Commercial Wharf.

FOR BALLINA, Richmond River.—STORM KING sails TO-MORROW. Wright's Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE, the Ketch FALCON. Apply on board, at Victoria Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER going to PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The schooner COMMERCE sails TO-MORROW, weather permitting. Wright's Wharf. W. WRIGHT.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The regular trader ENTERPRISE, H. Jackson, master, sails THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, and will land cargo at all parts of the river. Passengers are invited to inspect this vessel's accommodation. Apply W. SHORT, Victoria Wharf.

BELLINGER RIVER.—Clipper ketch COMET, H. M'Lauchlan, master, at 12 noon, on THURSDAY next. For freight or passage apply on board, at Roddam's Wharf, Lime-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MACLEAY RIVER.—Schooner OLEONE sails on WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply on board, Lime-street Wharf.

ESTHER, for MANNING RIVER, now receiving cargo. Apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

GORILLA, for MANNING RIVER.—Receiving cargo at Baltic Wharf, foot of Market-street.

LAUNCESTON, via NEWCASTLE.—The AGNES JESSIE, M'Kinlay, master, will sail as above, on SATURDAY, 21st instant. For freight or passage apply on board, Grafton Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE.—The schooner TRAVELLER, John Carr, master, has room for a few tons freight. For freight or passage apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange.

ONLY VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—(In lieu of the ALICE CAMERON, which vessel will sail a fortnight later.)—The splendid clipper schooner JESSIE KELLY, William Smyth, commander. Is now fast loading, and will sail on SATURDAY next. Intending shippers are requested to make their arrangements at once.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Market Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

STEAM TO HOKITIKA direct.—The fast and powerful steamship BEAUTIFUL STAR, Hugh Morwick, commander, sails THIS DAY; and passengers can be booked up to 2 p.m., at the following low rates:—Steerage £6 0 0

Apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; to W. H. ELDRED, Bridge-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for HOKITIKA direct.—The clipper schooner ELIZABETH, J. Williams, master, loading at Campbell's Wharf, will have immediate dispatch.

Passengers are requested to make early application, in order to secure berths, as only a limited number can be taken.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK, 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR HOKITIKA direct.—The favourite clipper schooner SUSANNAH BOOTH, J. Willing, master, will load at Campbell's Wharf, and be dispatched on SATURDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN BLACK and CO., 96, New Pitt-street.

FOR PERU.—The beautiful new iron clipper ship FLECHERO, 730 tons register, Captain W. Hetherington, will be dispatched for ARICA direct on or about the 20th instant. Has splendid accommodation for first and second class passengers.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, Agents, 30, Hunter-street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, with immediate dispatch, the ship SHAH JEHAN, 900 tons, H. Miles, commander, will SAIL for above port next week.

For light freight or passage, apply to R. TOWNS and Co.

TUISCO, from San Francisco.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the Office of the Undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY, or they will not be recognised.

DANIELL, KING, and CO., Agents.

ONLY VESSEL for HONGKONG.—The fine A1 ship ONWARD, 600 tons, W. Whyte, commander, being under engagement, will be dispatched on or about the 20th instant. This ship has lofty 'tween decks, splendid accommodation for Chinese passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Moore's Wharf; or to J. SHOOBERT, Exchange.

FIRST VESSEL FOR LONDON.—For FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship NINEVEH, Thomas Barnet, commander, having the whole of her dead weight engaged and on board, will positively sail on 1st November. The whole of her wool is engaged, and a large quantity down. Has elegant and spacious saloon accommodation, and room for a few intermediate passengers.

Apply to Captain BARNET, on board, Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

Carries an experienced surgeon.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For the February SALES.—The A1 clipper ship RIFLEMAN, Thomas Norie, commander, will be dispatched the first week in November.

Wool received at Talbot's.

Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR PASSENGERS and SPECIE only.—The BEN LOMOND, Captain Cargill, will be dispatched for LONDON on the 20th instant. Has splendid accommodation for saloon passengers.

GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FOR LONDON, with immediate dispatch, the new clipper ship GENERAL LEE, 987 tons register, now on her second voyage, A1 at Lloyd's 14 years, William Cruikshank, commander. Wool received at Flood's Stores.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

FOR LONDON.—FIRST SHIP.—The first-class favourite ship LIBERATOR, 695 tons register, J. H. Vellar, commander, having all her dead weight engaged, will meet with quick dispatch.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' LINE OF PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on MONDAY, 5th November, the favourite passenger ship SUSSEX, 1000 tons, R. Ridgers, commander. This magnificent ship has just arrived, after an excellent passage of 72 days; her accommodations are unrivalled.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.

Saloon, according to accommodation required.	
Second cabin	£30
Third cabin	£18 to £20
Steerage	£16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—FOR LONDON.—To follow the NINEVEH, for FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The A1 clipper ship STRATHDON, G. H. Pile, commander, having nearly the whole of her dead weight and a large portion of her wool engaged, will sail on the 25th November. This vessel, during six voyages, has averaged under 80 days. Has splendid saloon accommodation.

Apply to Captain PILE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, JOSEPH, and CO.

15th October.

NEW SHIP PARRAMATTA, Captain Williams, late of La Hogue, will arrive in December and sail for LONDON in February. Passengers to Europe are requested to await an opportunity to inspect her accommodation. She has every modern appliance and improvement. The owners have aimed at building the best ship afloat regardless of cost.

FLECHERO, from Liverpool.—NOTICE to CONSIGNEES.—Unless ENTRIES are passed for the undermentioned Goods by 11 o'clock THIS DAY, they will be landed and bonded at consignees' risk and expense, as they are now impeding the discharge:—

18 tons rock salt, shipped by G. Alexander and consigned to order
N—20 barrels caustic soda, consigned to order
P.C. in triangle—1 case, consigned to order.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, agents.

SHIP TOFTCOMBS, from London.—All ACCOUNTS and Claims against the above vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned, not later than WEDNESDAY, the 17th, or they cannot be recognised.

SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons'-buildings.

SHIP LANDSBOROUGH, from London.—Consignees will please pass ENTRIES at once for Campbell's Wharf, and take notice that any goods impeding the ship's discharge will be entered, landed, and stored at consignee's risk and expense. The ship will not be responsible for damage to, or loss of, cargo after the same is landed. Bills of Lading must be produced, and freight paid, at the office of the undersigned before any goods can leave the Wharf.

SAUNDERS and CO., Agents, Lyons-buildings.

SATTARA, from New York.—Consignees of cargo by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Towns's Wharf. Bills of lading must be produced, freights paid, and order for delivery obtained from the undersigned, before any goods can leave the wharf. All goods impeding the discharge will be entered and stored at the risk and expense of the consignee. R. TOWNS and CO.

WANTED, to Charter VESSELS for Adelaide or Wallaroo; highest freights given. GEORGE HEWISON, Shipping Agent, Newcastle.

FOR SALE, a small KETCH. Apply at RODDAM and BLAIR'S Wharf, Lime-street.

FREIGHT or CHARTER, clipper barque Meteor, 370 tons burthen. E. Chapman and Co., 56, Pitt-street.

THE Steamer CULLODEN, having undergone a thorough repair, is now OPEN for ENGAGEMENT for Picnic Parties and Towing.

BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given that the Hon. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq., the Manager of the above Bank, has been duly appointed Liquidator in these colonies of the said Bank, with all powers necessary thereto.

Dated this 13th day of October, 1866.

ROXBUGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Exchange, Sydney, Solicitors of the said Bank.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (Limited).—NOTICE.—All persons who claim to be CREDITORS of this Bank in the Australian colonies are requested to send full particulars of their claims with the vouchers or documents in support thereof, addressed to the Liquidator at Sydney, preparatory to the payment of a first dividend, of which due notice will be given.

Holders of Bills of Exchange drawn by the Sydney and Melbourne branches but not accepted, and of drafts drawn by the said branches payable on demand, will be required to produce the complete set before the claim can be registered.

Holders of Bills of Exchange drawn by either of the said branches and accepted, must, in all cases, produce the accepted parts.

H. H. CANNAN, Liquidator, Agra and Masterman's Bank (limited), By his Attorney—ALEX. CAMPBELL.

Agra and Masterman's Bank (limited), Sydney, October 15th, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given, that the half-yearly General MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at the Banking House, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at noon, to consider the Report of the Board of Directors to be then made; to elect a Director in the room of the Hon. George Allen, Esquire, M.L.C., who retires by rotation; to elect two Auditors in the room of Francis Mitchell and William Richman Piddington, Esqs., who retire at this time, the latter being eligible for re-election; and to consider such other matters and things as may then be brought forward by the Board of Directors, relating to the affairs of the Corporation.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

By the 45th clause of the Deed of Settlement it is provided that every proprietor who shall become a candidate for the office of Director shall give notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, at least fourteen days before the day of election.

Bank of New South Wales,
Sydney, 1st October, 1866.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—Notice is hereby given that FRANCIS MITCHELL and JOHN RICHARDSON, Esquires, are Candidates for the office of Director in this Bank, and have given due notice thereof, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

SHEPHERD SMITH, General Manager.

Sydney, 1st October, 1866.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General MEETING of PROPRIETORS in this Company will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report from the Board of Directors for the half-year ended on the 30th ultimo, and for the transaction of such business as may be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board.

E. MANNING, Manager.

Sydney, 12th October.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Thirtieth Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of the New South Wales Marine Assurance Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, in the Company's office, George-street, Sydney, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ended the 30th September last, to elect a director in the room of Boulton Molineaux, Esq., who retires by rotation, and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.

Sydney, 10th October, 1866.

By the 31st clause of the Deed of Settlement, proprietors becoming candidates for the office of directors are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof to the Board of Directors, in writing, to be left with the Secretary at the Company's office.

ST. PHILIP'S M. I. SOCIETY.—DEBATE, THIS EVENING, at 8 precisely.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES YOUNG and FREDERICK YOUNG.—If either of these persons, who left England in 1853 for same part of Australia, will communicate with the undersigned they may hear of something to their advantage. JOHNSON and JOHNSON, Solicitors, 165, Pitt-street, Sydney.

INFORMATION Wanted of Mrs. MARY TURNER, wife of JAMES TURNER, who formerly resided in New York City, and about five years since was said to be proprietor of the Mercantile Hotel, in Melbourne. Any information of her or husband, if living or not, will be thankfully received by her sister ANN E. ROBINSON, Jamaica, Queen's County, New York. New Zealand papers please copy.

IF Mr. ROBERT ELLISON will call at 79, Clarence-street, he will meet with a friend.

MISS BARBARA TURNER, a LETTER waits you at General Post Office.

MR. W. BURDETT, Draper, from Brisbane. H. GIBSON, 282, Pitt street, wishes to see you.

MISSING.—Left his home October 9th, JOHN VICKERY, aged 11 years. Any information concerning him will be gratefully received by his disconsolate mother, at 4, University-row, Yurong-street.

WILL THE GENTLEMAN who gave his name as WILLIAM BURDETT, from Brisbane, and residing at 8, Wynyard-square, call upon J. COOPER, 222, William-street? as the address given is not correct—and save further trouble.

THE UNITED FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the office, No. 325, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, 1866, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th September, 1866; to elect a director in the room of J. B. Rundle, Esq., who retires by lot, and is not eligible for re-election; to elect two auditors in the room of Messrs. A. Campbell and J. H. Goodlet, Mr. Campbell being eligible for re-election; and to transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting, in terms of the deed of settlement.

Candidates for the vacant seats in the direction are required to give fourteen days' notice thereof in writing.

By order of the Board,
WM. RAE, Manager.

Sydney, 10th October, 1866.

BERGALIA MINERAL REEFS COMPANY (Limited).—The adjourned Special General MEETING of shareholders will be held THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th October, at the offices, Vickery's-chambers, 110, Pitt-street, Sydney.

By order of the Board.
J. W. WATKIN, Secretary.

GLANMIRE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the second Half-Yearly General MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October instant, at the hour of 2 o'clock, in the Hall of the Chamber of Commerce, Bridge-street, Sydney, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 30th September, 1866; to elect a director in the room of George Wigram Allen, Esq., who retires by rotation (but is eligible for re-election); to elect an Auditor, and to transact any other business that may be brought forward in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

129, King-street, Sydney, 12th October, 1866.

GLANMIRE GOLD MINING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—GEORGE WIGRAM ALLEN, Esquire, has given the requisite notice that he is a CANDIDATE for re-election to the vacancy in the Direction, caused by his retirement, in accordance with the Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board,
W. H. DELOITTE, Secretary.

129, King-street, Sydney, 12th October, 1866.

NEWCASTLE CO-OPERATIVE STEAM-TUG COMPANY.—A MEETING of the shareholders will be held at Messrs. LANE and CO.'S, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m.

CHARLES E. RANCLAUD, Secretary.

TRADE DELEGATES are requested to meet at Mr. Potter's, this evening, at half-past 7. Order of Chairman.

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.—A General MEETING of the delegates from the various municipalities will be held, in the Town Hall, Wynyard-square, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock, p.m. A full attendance is requested.

CHARLES ST. JULIAN, President.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—Notice is hereby given, that a MEETING of the electors of the East Ward will be held, in the Hall of the School of Arts, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at noon, for the purpose of electing a Councillor in room of Mr. Walter Church, resigned.

No person whose rates are in arrears will be allowed to take part in such election.

By order of the Chairman,
J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.

Council Chambers, Darling-street, 13th October.

BALMAIN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—Mr. MOSSMAN has resigned in favour of Mr. W. MARSHALL as a CANDIDATE for the vacant seat for the East Ward.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

FIRST GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly will meet on TUESDAY, October 16th, at 10 a.m., in St. George's Presbyterian Church, Castlereagh-street, and after devotional exercises, will proceed to the Election of Officers and Committee and other business, adjourning if necessary to Thursday morning.

THIS (Tuesday) EVENING a Public MEETING of the Union will be held, at 7 o'clock, in Bourke street Congregational Church, for the purpose of hearing the Chairman's Address and the Report of the Committee.

On WEDNESDAY (17th), at 11 a.m., a CONFERENCE will be held in St. George's Church, on special topics, to be introduced by short papers.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock, a Social TEA MEETING will be held in the Pitt-street Congregational School Room, admission by tickets at 1s. 6d. each. At 7 30 the same evening the Annual MEETING of the Congregational Home Missionary Society will be held in St. George's Church.

On THURSDAY (18th), at 10 a.m., a Devotional MEETING will be held in St. George's Church, after which the business of the Session of Assembly will be brought to a close.

On THURSDAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock, a United Communion Service will be held in the Congregational Church, Redfern.

JAMES EDWARD VETCH, RANDOLPH NOTT, Honorary Secretaries.

BATHURST-STREET BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The ANNIVERSARY TEA MEETING will be held in the School Room, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 17th instant. To be followed by a Public MEETING, at which several Ministers are expected to give addresses.

Tea on the tables at 6.30. Tickets, 1s each, can be obtained of any of the friends and teachers.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS BILL.—A LECTURE on the above will be delivered by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, by special request (instead of in the Temperance Hall, as formerly advertised) THIS EVENING, the 16th instant, at 8 o'clock. The Honorable CHARLES COWPER, Esq., M.P., has kindly consented to preside. Doors open at half-past 7. Admission to Pit and Galleries, FREE; reserved seats in the Boxes, One Shilling each, to defray the necessary expenses.

FRIENDS OF DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, Supporters of Church of England Schools, Friends of Religio-secular Education,

Fathers, Mothers—for this is a parent's question—attend the LECTURE by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, in the Prince of Wales Theatre, THIS EVENING.

ARE WE TAMELY TO SUBMIT to the Robbery and wholesale Spoliation of our property?

Is our right to train up our children in the way they should go to be trampled upon?

Are our Church schools to be swamped by a spurious liberality, and swept away with the besom of secularity?

Churchmen! arouse from apathy ere it be too late, and let your voice be heard.

Those who value true freedom and liberty of conscience in Religion and Education, attend the LECTURE by the Rev. THOMAS SMITH, in the Prince of Wales Theatre, THIS EVENING.

Admission FREE.

PETITION. PETITION. PETITION.

IN ADVOCATING the continuance of DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS, we do not seek to interfere with those who prefer purely Secular Education for their children, but simply claim the right to educate OUR OWN CHILDREN according to our own views, under proper inspection and examination.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—OPENING POSTPONED till 23rd instant.—The undersigned will represent Exhibitors upon receiving full instructions. Goods consigned to his care will be placed if possible.

T. J. SOUTHERN, Criterion Hotel, Melbourne.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.—This CHURCH, situated in Sussex-street, between Erskine and King streets, will be OPENED for DIVINE SERVICE, and CONSECRATED by the Right Rev. Lord BISHOP of SYDNEY, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, being St. Luke's Day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

St Luke's Church has been built specially for the benefit of the working classes, with seats entirely free. It is hoped, therefore, that the offertory will be liberal, as it will be devoted to the building fund.

JOHN CAMPBELL, ALEX. STUART, J. A. MATTHEWS, Trustees.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR LORDSHIPS THE BISHOPS OF MAITLAND AND BATHURST, per Empress.—The committee appointed at a general meeting of Catholics, held on Sunday evening, in St. Mary's Seminary, have made the following arrangements for welcoming the Bishops of Maitland and Bathurst on their arrival in Sydney:—Should the Empress arrive during the early part of the day, a steamer will be chartered to meet the vessel outside the Heads. Admission on board will be by tickets, 2s 6d each. A band will also accompany the steamer. Should the Empress, however, arrive after 6 p.m., their Lordships will be requested to remain on board till 10 a.m. next morning, when the landing will take place at the Circular Quay, bottom of Pitt-street. A procession will then be formed and proceed to St. Mary's temporary Cathedral, where a solemn TE DEUM will be chanted and addresses presented. Arrangements have been made to have the earliest information of the ship being signalled, which will immediately be circulated amongst the Catholic public. WILLIAM DOLMAN, Honorary Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN HOLY CATHOLIC GUILD OF ST. MARY AND ST. JOSEPH.—The Members of the above Society are requested to meet in St. Mary's Seminary, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock, to make arrangements to meet the Bishops of Bathurst and Maitland.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.—A General MUSTER of the Force will take place in the Inner Domain, on FRIDAY next, 19th instant, at 7 30 p.m. Undress uniform with carbines. Every member is expected to be present.

P. L. C. SHEPHERD, Captain, Assistant-inspector Volunteer Artillery.

Volunteer Artillery Office, Sydney, 15th October.

VOLUNTEER BAND.—The Volunteer Band will ASSEMBLE at the Victoria Barracks, TO-MORROW, at 9.30 a.m. sharp, in full dress.

By command, &c.,
THOS. BAYNES, Captain, Brigade Adjutant.

Volunteer Brigade Office, 16th October.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CLUB, No. 4 Company.—Prize Shooting To-morrow (27th), 3.30 p.m. Ammunition free.

WRECKS RELIEF FUND.—Holders of Collecting Lists are respectfully requested to forward the amount subscribed before the 15th October, to the Secretaries or to the Treasurer, Mr. JOSEPH THOMPSON, Potts' Point.

ROBERT T. MOODIE, JAMES POWELL, Secretaries.

8, Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

No. 66-89. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 9th October, 1866.

TO BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for Building Stores in Hay-street, in accordance with the plan and specification to be seen at the office of the City Engineer. The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender; nor will any tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 66 93. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 15th October, 1866.

TO CONTRACTORS, STONEMASONS, AND PAVIOURS.—TENDERS will be received at this Office until 3 o'clock on MONDAY, the 5th November, for the performance of the undermentioned Works, in accordance with the plans and specification to be seen at the Office of the City Engineer, viz.: Masons, Paviours, and Drainage works required for the New Market Buildings, at the Haymarket. The Municipal Council will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender; nor will any Tender be taken into consideration unless accompanied by the names of two responsible persons willing to become surety to the extent named in the specification for the due fulfilment of the contract.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

SYDNEY INFIRMARY AND DISPENSARY.—TENDERS are invited for the supply of 150 pairs of Leather Slippers. For particulars apply to the Matron. To be sent in by 10 a.m. of MONDAY next, 22nd instant.

JOHN DOUGALL, M. H. STEPHEN, Joint hon. secretaries.

TO SHIPWRIGHTS.—TENDERS required, on or before WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, for repairs to ship GREAT PACIFIC, as per survey report, to be seen at the office of WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD, 100, New Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY, 22nd instant, at 4 o'clock, for erecting premises at Circular Quay. Apply for particulars to Mr. DAVEY, Architect, Post Office Chambers. Security will be required for performance of the work.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for building ADDITIONS to the Sacristy of St. Patrick's Church.

Plans and Specification may be seen at the Office of Mr. MUNRO, 64, Pitt-street, where sealed tenders will be received until the 23rd instant.

TENDERS are required for the Stone and Brick work of two Houses, labour only. Apply Cheshire Cheese, corner of Elizabeth and Campbell streets, Haymarket.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received on the 23rd for alterations to the Liverpool Arms, King and Pitt streets. For particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS ROWE, Architect, 7, Vickery's Chambers.

TENDERS are required for additions to a cottage near the Edgecliff Road. Plans may be seen at the office of Mr. BILLY Pitt-street.

TENDERS wanted, to get out FOUNDATION in Phillip-street. G. SHAUL, Alma st., S. Sydney.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF ROBERT NELSON, of the Gap Hotel, Watson's Bay.

OFFERS, in writing, will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 22nd instant, for

The Official Assignee's right, title, and interest in the unexpired portion of the lease of the above Hotel, premises, and grounds, with the furniture as it stands in its complete state.

The lease is for three years from sixth July, 1866, to sixth July, 1869, at the yearly rent of £100, and a large sum of money has been spent by the insolvent in improvements.

This compact Hotel occupies one of the most healthy and romantic positions around Sydney, is the favourite resort of pleasure-seekers and invalids, and is replete with every requisite necessary for at once commencing a large and profitable business at this particularly favourable season of the year.

The lease, and inventory of furniture, may be seen, and all information given, on application to ROBERT H. SEMPILL, Official Assignee, 311, George-street, Sydney.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF CHARLES J. GOLDSMITH, Grocer, Pyrmont.—TENDERS will be received for the purchase of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, Book Debts, Fixtures, and Furniture of this estate, until noon, on THURSDAY next, the 18th current, at the office of Messrs. ALLEN, BOWDEN, and ALLEN, Solicitors, Elizabeth-street, where lists of each may be seen on application. The trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. E. A. WILKINSON, R. PILLAR, Trustees.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform the public that they have not the slightest intention of relinquishing their Furniture Auction Rooms, No. 239, George-street, as reported.

Gentlemen not desirous of having a Sale by Auction at their private residence are respectfully informed that their spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accomodation for the advantageous display of Furniture, Silver Plate, Oil Paintings, Books, Pianofortes, Carriages, Works of Arts, &c.

Valuations accurately made.

Advances made on Goods for bona-fide sale at Bank interest.

Catalogues prepared free of charge.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB, Auctioneers.

Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street, and at the Australian Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF CLARKSON and FORGE, Drapers, &c., George-street.—TENDERS for the whole of the Stock-in-trade, Book Debts, Fixtures, Good Will, &c., in the above estate, will be received in writing until noon, WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at the office of Messrs. W. and S. Gardiner, George-street. Stock, &c., may be inspected on the premises. The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

SAMUEL JAY, RICHARD JOHN FLEETWOOD, Trustees.

INSOLVENT and ASSIGNED ESTATES.—Stocks and other assets purchased. C. CECIL.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE of JOHN LIDDELL SHERRIFF and ROBERT DOWNING, of 256, George-street, Sydney, trading as SHERRIFF and DOWNING, Booksellers and Stationers.—All Persons indebted to the above firm of SHERRIFF and DOWNING are required forthwith to pay their ACCOUNTS to the undersigned, and notice is hereby given that payment to any other person will not be acknowledged as liquidation of any debt due to the said firm.

Dated 5th October, 1866.

F. T. HUMPHERY, Official Assignee, Bell's-chambers, 171, Pitt-street.

IN THE ESTATE OF T. AND W. BENNETT.—The Sale of Boots and Shoes will continue until SATURDAY, 20th instant, after which date the shop will be closed and the business disposed of by public tender.

CHARLES MOORE, ROB. SADDINGTON, Trustees.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM ALDERSON, OF WINDSOR.

All persons INDEBTED to this Estate are requested to pay the amount of their ACCOUNTS to Mr. JOSEPH SANDAY, of Windsor, who has been appointed by the Trustees to collect the same, and whose receipts will be a sufficient discharge.

The accounts must be paid immediately, as it is the intention of the Trustees to wind up the Estate without delay.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF WILLIAM ALDERSON, OF WINDSOR.

All persons having CLAIMS against this Estate are requested to send in full particulars of the same on or before WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, to Mr. CADDEN, Windsor, one of the Trustees, otherwise they will not be recognised.

NOTICE.—The Business of MOLISON and BLACK will, from this date, be carried on in LIQUIDATION ONLY.

JAMES MOLISON (By his Attorney—JOHN BLACK).
JOHN BLACK.

Sydney, 3rd October, 1866.

JOHN BLACK and CO., Ship Brokers and Commission Agents, 96, New Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—If Miss E. CARTER does not fetch her box in fourteen days, it will be sold. F. HOCKIN, 12, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

NOTICE.—If Mr. HENRY ELLIS does not redeem his BOX within seven days, it will be sold. F. HOCKING, 12, Wyndham-street, Waterloo.

CAUTION.—On and after this date I will not be responsible for any DEBTS contracted in my name without my written authority. JAMES YATES, Woolloomooloo Bay. October 15th.

BALMAIN.—To Tradesmen, &c.—Notice.—I will not pay for any goods obtained on my account (by any one else) without a written order from myself or Mrs. Jackson. H. JACKSON, Darling Road, Balmain.

THIS IS to Certify, my wife, MARY ELIZABETH BARNETT, having been separated from me 13 years, and married again, if I do not hear from her within three months I will marry again. JOHN BARNETT, Macquarie street.

A CARD.—Veterinary Surgery.—Mr. JOHNSON can be consulted at Mr. Brown's, chemist, &c., Pitt-st.

A CARD.—Mr. GEORGE, Surgeon-Dentist, No. 27, Hunter-street, Sydney.

A BEAUTIFUL HANDWRITING guaranteed to Ladies for £1 1s. Mrs. NORRIS, 124, Liverpool-st.

A GOOD Handwriting guaranteed for one guinea, at the Sydney Writing Institution, near Haymarket.

BALMAIN, BALMAIN.—The Sydney Parcel Delivery Company's Vans run daily. Central Office, Barrack-st.

CUNNINGHAME, STEAM PRINTER, ACCOUNT BOOK MAKER, Paper Ruler, 184, Pitt-st.

C. HERTZHAFUSER, Surgical Instrument and Truss Maker, 19, Hunter-st. Trusses to order and fitted.

C. W. CALDWELL, Retail and Family Grocer, 280, Pitt-street, opposite the School of Arts.

CORNS, Bunions, and Defective Nails cured by Mr. ALEXANDER, Surgeon-chiropodist, 90, Bathurst-st.

DR. SCOTT, Mediopathic Physician and Surgeon, 219, Castlereagh-street, may be consulted daily, at his residence. Je parle Français, et Yo hablo Espanol.

DUNEDIN, OTAGO, NEW ZEALAND.—S. JOSEPH and CO. (late with Joseph Kohn and Co.), General Merchants, Importers, and Commission Agents.

ENGLISH, Writing, &c.—Day and Evening Classes. Mr. GOW, Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BRISBANE.—A. F. MULLER (late of Sydney) has opened the above first-class Hotel in Brisbane, where gentlemen will meet with every accommodation.

ESTABLISHED 1838.—F. R. ROBINSON, 486, George-street, Licensed Plumber and Gas Fitter; baths of all kinds and patent water-closets fixed and repaired by competent workmen, at moderate charges.

FUTURE PROSPECTS, advice in regard to, 1s. C. EDWARDS, Phrenologist, 204, Pitt-st., op. Theatre.

FOR HIRE, Carriages, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c. G. KISS, Bourke-st., corner Elizabeth and King sts.

GEORGE LANE, Commission Agent, late of 50, Pitt-street, call at Caxton Printing Office.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street. Branch Offices, Picton and Penrith.

G. LORKING, Wholesale Clothing Manufactory and General Outfitting Warehouse, 303, George-street.

HENRY PRIESTLY, Commission Agent for the Sale of Station and Farm Produce. Stores, 53, Sussex-st. N.

ICE, ICE CREAM.—Vanilla and Strawberry, at M. COMPAGNONI'S.

J. BERNASCONI, Picture and Looking-glass Frame Manufacturer, 266, Pitt-st. opposite Tattersall's.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of learning the French language are respectfully solicited to apply to Mr. PAUL PRESTAGE, 166, Phillip-street. Schools attended.

MISS LONG'S SCHOOL for Young LADIES, Dora Cottage, Curtis Road, Balmain.

NOTICE.—The Business of J. and E. ROW, Wholesale Druggists, will be continued as usual, and all orders attended to promptly.

REMOVAL.—W. ABBEY, Bootmaker, from 70, Market-street, to 350, George-street, half-way between Post Office and Hunter-street.

REMOVED.—B. MOUNTCASTLE informs his friends and the public that he has removed to those more desirable premises, 352, George-street, directly opposite his old establishment.

SYDNEY CARPET-BEATING GROUND, Rushcutter's Bay. ARTLETT and SON, Upholsterers.

THIRTY Years' Practice.—Dr. EMANUEL and SON, Dentist, Pitt-street North, opposite Toogood's.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to effect sales by auction of stock or stations placed in their hands for disposal.

CORNISH and HAY.

September 15.

TURTLE SOUP, TURTLE SOUP, TURTLE SOUP, French Café, THIS DAY.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney. London and Lancashire Fire and Life, Universal Marine, Insurance Companies.

W. H. MACKENZIE, jun., Agent, 96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

WRIGHT, BARBER, and CO., General Carriers, 475, George-st. Branch offices, Penrith and Picton.

MONEY may be had, in any amounts, at the Central Loan Office, 67, King-street, three doors west of George-street, on deeds and property or every description, at a reduced rate of interest.

SYDNEY LOAN AND DISCOUNT COMPANY. Offices, 166, Pitt-street.—MONEY advanced on personal security, also on deposit of deeds, merchandise, &c. Debts purchased in insolvent estates. Bills discounted, mortgages effected, and all financial operations conducted.

A. T. ROBINSON, Secretary.

SHARES FOR SALE.—
Bank shares
Steam shares
Insurance ditto, &c.
Wanted—City Bank.

W. CHATFIELD.

SHARES, &c., for SALE.—Bank, Steam, Insurance, and Mining Shares, Debentures, &c. Fattorini and Co.

SHARES, &c., wanted.—Joint Stocks, Peak Downs, Queensland Treasury bills. Fattorini and Co., Pitt-st.

£5000, IN SUMS, to LEND on Mortgage. Stenhouse and Hardy, 49, Hunter-street.

£1000 TO LEND at a moderate interest. C. H. ROOKE and CO., 324, George-street.

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A. M. D. G.—ST. KILIAN'S COLLEGE, RANDWICK, near SYDNEY.

RESPECTED CHRISTIANS.—It is indeed a subject of the deepest regret to see so many gentlefolk (no matter however scanty their means, and gloomy their stations may be), in whose bosom the Almighty has been pleased to animate the precious embryos destined to form a truly Christian, noble, and prosperous society; it is, I say, very painful to see so many gentle off-springs undeveloped, unnursed, unprincipled, uneducated. No wonder, then, if human society suffers convulsions, feels untimely the pangs of agony, and experiences the horrors of self-destruction.

Now, therefore, after having seriously reflected upon this sad subject, we beg respectfully to inform the courteous citizens of Sydney, and the public generally, that a "Noble College" has just been opened at Randwick, in one of the most suitable mansions, near Sydney, known as Brisbane Villa. The place, house, and gardens, are well calculated to offer, providentially and liberally, pleasure and profit to the rich, sustenance to all, and health to the weakly, being situated in, perhaps, the most salubrious and picturesque suburb of this beautiful metropolis, comprising all the advantages of seclusion, with the facilities of communication.

The chief object aimed at in establishing this college is to impart, under the strictest responsibility, a truly Christian, civil and social education to its pupils. They will be nobly advanced in, and fully imbued with, all those religious habits and social manners, without which, man, however wealthy, powerful, and talented he may be, cannot reasonably be expected to exercise an influence less tragedical and disgraceful to religion and society, than that of those many notorious leaders and members of ancient and modern civilisation, whose biographies we cannot call to mind without feelings of shame and indignation.

Let us, therefore, dear Christians, sacrifice our mere material interests and sensibilities, to train up, by means of a solid education, our youth, truly and practically as gentlemen, able to occupy a respectable seat in public assemblies, and there "con fronte serena e cuore impavido," defend and protect the glory due to their Creator, the sanctity of their religion, the honour and welfare of their country, and the rights of the oppressed.

Such are the sincere desires and fixed resolve of your humble servant KILIAN COLL, whose pupils have always been, and ever will be, the idols of his mind and heart; they will be under his immediate control and training, and as he can teach practically the habits, customs, manners, and jurisprudence of five nations, he will be enabled to qualify a young gentleman, wherever he may go, to practice that useful proverb:—"If thou be in Rome, live as they do in Rome; if thou be elsewhere, do as they do there." He can also teach to read, write, and speak six languages; (many can really read and write Latin, but very few can speak it at all; others can read and speak French and English, but few strangers can speak and write them satisfactorily.) He will also teach Sacred and Secular History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, Logic, Metaphysics, and Ethics, Dogmatic, Moral, and Historical Theology, &c., &c., &c.

Besides, there will be a number of able professors, of blameless character, to teach other languages, as required, including the rich Irish language; comprising of course, the noble English language and Literature, Geography, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Land-Surveying; with all the other branches of a solid education, as Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, &c., &c.

Terms payable quarterly in advance.

Pension (including board, residence, tuition, medical attendance, washing, &c., &c.), £12 12s per quarter, without any EXTRAS, which parents or guardians must provide for the pupils: comprising the following, namely,—an iron bedstead, bedding, clothing, a suit for Sundays (as ordered by the College), towels, &c., &c., as parents or guardians may think convenient; also books, &c.

N.B.—1. Every additional number of five pupils, over fifteen, will reduce the pension £2 per annum, as the college will not charge more than £30 a year, as soon as the incidental expenses can be covered.

2. The best pupil, at the Annual Christmas Examination, will receive a MEDAL OF HONOUR, with the insignia of his own country, which medal will entitle the recipient to a reduction of £5 in his annual pension.

3. Parents or guardians preferring it may pay the quarterly terms with goods of equal value (provided there be an understanding to that effect with the principal).

4. No pupil will be received under eight years of age, nor if he be deformed, or have any contagious disease, or of bad character.

5. Should pupils be found seriously scandalous, after a third verbal correction, and duly acquainting parents or guardians, they will be expelled, and then the College will not be answerable for the advanced payment or any other expenses incurred on their behalf.

The same must be understood should a pupil be taken away by parents or guardians without due notice.

6. Parents or guardians will not be allowed to visit any pupil too frequently.

Likewise, no pupil will be allowed to leave the premises of the College, without leave, under pain of being expelled; and the College will never, in any case, be answerable for any advanced payment, contracted expenses, or any damage done, however and wherever it may be, by a pupil.

7. As there are pupils of different denominations, any exhibition of religious animosity will be punished, even under pain of expulsion, if necessary.

8. The quarterly examination, distribution of prizes, and vacations will take place as in other well-regulated colleges, of which due notice will be given.

Day pupils admitted at the rate of Three Pounds quarterly, or Ten Pounds per annum, payable also in advance.

The business of the College will commence on the 22nd instant.

, Applications for admission, and all communications are to be directed

Rev KILIAN COLL, Brisbane Villa, Randwick, near Sydney.

TURKISH BATH, BLIGH-STREET,

Open Daily for Ladies and Gentlemen.

"A very important addition has been made to our means of preventing and treating disease by the revival of the Roman or Turkish Bath." "This you should be acquainted with, or you will find your patients know more about it than you do yourselves, and nothing can be conceived more damaging to your prospects of professional success."—T. Spencer Wells Lecture to the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine.—MEDICAL TIMES AND GAZETTE.

"But the Bath is of still greater importance to the healthy than the sick; for to be kept well is better than to be cured, and a harmless, luxurious, invigorating, and life-prolonging recreation, is better than all medicine." "The bath is to the individual man, comprising his liver, kidneys, and skin, what the sun is to the world and its inhabitants."—Dr. ERASMUS WILSON.

"I am more and more, every day persuaded, by my experience of the great value of the Turkish Bath. I have been boiled, or rather roasted, again into youth."—Sir JOHN FYFE, M.D., introducer of the bath into the Newcastle Infirmary.

"In Cyprus, where there is a mixed Mahometan and Christian population, the Mahometans, who use the Turkish bath, are almost free from consumption; while the Christians, who do not use it, fall frequent victims to the disease."—Dr. BARTER.

"Gout and rheumatism are hardly known among the bathing population of Turkey."—URQUHART.

"The Turkish bath is looked upon so much in the light of a panacea, that the lower orders never dream of consulting a physician when taken ill."—Dr. MILLINGEN, Physician to the Sultan.

THE AUSTRALIAN OINTMENT.

A new discovery! Secured by letters patent.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS QUALITIES, relieves pain miraculously, and a certain cure for burns, chafing, sunburns, chapped hands and lips, ulcers, excoriations, cuts, poisonous wounds, tumours, inward piles, insect bites, and all external sores.

For sore eyes, a splendid remedy, and acts as a beautiful cosmetic for clearing the complexion.

No families or establishments either in town or country should be without it.

None is genuine unless stamped with the patentee's stamp in blue ink across the label.

To be obtained of the principal chemists, genuine and stamped,

In Pots at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. 6d.,
at CHARLES HARPUR'S, Chemist and Druggist,
51, King-street West,
Sole Agent for Patentee.

O'NEILL'S ECONOMIC WASHING LIQUID.—No housekeeper should be without this preparation, which is acknowledged by all to be the greatest success. By its means more can be accomplished in three hours than in a whole day's hard washing. The clothes require neither boiling nor rubbing, thus causing a considerable saving of fuel, time, and labour; and all dirt, grease, and stains of every description will be removed, leaving the dirtiest article a beautiful white. It is perfectly harmless to clothes of the most delicate texture, and it will not affect the colours of prints, muslins, &c. Prepared only by E. H. O'NEILL, Druggist, corner of Pitt and King streets, Sydney. In bottles, 1s 6d, 2s 6d, and 4s 6d each.

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TO IMPORTERS.—The undersigned beg to remind Importers of Wearing Apparel, and Boots and Shoes, of the many advantages which their long experience as Manufacturers and Shippers, their vast resources, and their intimate knowledge of the requirements of foreign and colonial markets enable them to offer. Assorted Sample Cases forwarded on receipt of remittance or order on London agent. E. MOSES and SON, corner of Minories and Aldgate, London.

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3 half tierces "Orion" Twist
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The above stock must be cleared off at once, and no reasonable offer will be refused.
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FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned.
Woolpacks, full weight
New Patna rice
Tea, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
Ex Omar and Julie, Sea Bird, Magnolia, Fresno,
3-bushel bags, candles, twist tobacco
Sardines, in halves and quarters, sauces
Raisins, oatmeal, jams, pearl barley
Coffee, W. I. arrowroot, sago, capers
Keeler's confectionery, black pepper, currants
Bottled fruits, pickles, red herrings, soap
Lobsters, oysters, salad oil, caraway seed
Colman's starch and blue, corn flour
Colman's and Keen's mustard, vinegar
Vestas, in tins and boxes; castor oil
Swiss cigars, Havannah-shaped cigars
Mauritius and Bourbon sugars
Claret, hock, champagne, sparkling moselle
Sherry, in hogsheads, quarters, and cases
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Rum, orange bitters, Dutch liqueurs, curaçoa
Victoria treble stout, White's and Blood's ale
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Soda crystals
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To Private Families, Storekeepers, and others.
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The quality and colour are guaranteed superior to the best imported, and free from danger.
The Public are particularly requested to notice the Company's brand, a STAR, as an inferior article is being sold as their oil.
J. H. MILLER, Secretary.

PEATE and HARCOURT (late Smith, Peate, and Co.) are constantly receiving fresh shipments of
Finnis and Fisher's finest selected York hams
North Wilts cheese and bacon
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Huntley and Palmer's biscuits
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Wines, spirits, beers, &c., of the best description obtainable.
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JAVA PRODUCE, comprising
Finest snowdrop crystal sugars
Finest No. 1 mill-dressed rice
Finest Keeipan Java rice
Finest West India prepared Java coffee
Finest Bencoolen black pepper.
For SALE, by private contract, in lots to suit purchasers by
FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN, Auctioneers, 273, George-street.

KANGAROO BRAND TOWN MARIE BEEF, cured by MORGAN'S PATENT PROCESS, at Ipswich, Queensland.
Mess, prime mess, India mess, India beef, extra India beef, on SALE.
WILLIS, MERRY, and LLOYD.

BREADSTUFFS.
ADELAIDE FLOUR.. Hart's superfine
Hart's Household
Hart's seconds
Johnston's superfine.
CALIFORNIAN .... National Mills, superfine, in quarter-sacks
National Mills, superfine, in half-sacks
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Pearl barley.
CHILIAN .... Flour
Wheat.
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ADELAIDE FLOUR.—Duffield's
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N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.—JOHN OAKEY and SONS, Manufacturers of Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth, Indiarubber Knife-boards, Silversmiths' Soap, for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate-glass, &c. Scotch, French, London, Russian, and other Glues. Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, London, S.

TO BAKERS.—FORTESCUE'S Patent SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACE may be seen at Mr. WATSON'S, Baker, Glebe. Burns one-third less fuel and gives the oven a more regular heat.

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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME MANURES manufactured from picked bones.
Pure Superphosphate, for orange and other fruit trees and all root crops.
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ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 110 and 112, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings of the latest and most elegant designs, selected by Mr. RENNY in London and Paris, now landing ex Fletchero and Strathdon. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—88 bales Paperhangings, ex Fletchero, and 14 bales ex Strathdon, just opened at 170, Pitt-street. Paperhangers canvas, 4½d per yard, by the bolt.

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PAPERHANGINGS, 4d per roll, at BEAUMONT and SONS.

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CHEAPEST House in Sydney for Gold Leaf, Varnish, Brushes, and Paperhangings, at BEAUMONT and SONS, 419, George-street.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear Pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

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DRAIN PIPES, Fire-bricks, Oven Tiles, Fireclay, Cement, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street, near Bathurst-street.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9 feet; tiles, ridging, &c. GOODLET and SMITH, 483, George-street.

LAW.

GOULBURN CRIMINAL COURT.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10.

(Abridged from the Goulburn Papers.)

BEFORE Mr. Justice HARGRAVE.

John Kelly was charged with having, on the 19th March last, at Burrowa River, with another person unknown, assaulted and robbed Margaret Ryan of £94 18s in money, a hundred and eighty-eight half notes, a deposit receipt for £300, and a nugget of gold, and also with wounding the said Margaret Ryan. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Mr. Dalley and Mr. Long.—The Solicitor-General opened the case, and called constable John Harmer, who deposed: I arrested prisoner on the 22nd March, at his residence, at Waterhole Flat; I told him the charge; he said "O, Christ!" To Mr. Dalley: Found no cheques or other paper alleged to be stolen, nor have I ever traced any to him; I knew Jack-in-Boots was at large at the time of the robbery. It appeared that on the night of the 19th March the house of Patrick Ryan was entered by bushrangers. One stood guard at the door while the other entered. He demanded money, and, Mrs. Ryan refusing to give it up, a scuffle ensued between her and him, which ended in his firing twice at her, wounding her through the leg. She then gave up the money, which, it seemed, she had on her person. The bushranger who stood guard at the door was not disguised, but no one seems to have known him. The one who entered had his face covered over, notwithstanding which Mrs. Ryan swore most positively that the prisoner was the man. On the other hand, her husband was not certain that prisoner was the person; and the evidence of other persons who were present went to show that the robber was a larger man with a stronger voice. It was also shown that a portion of the notes stolen had been since found in the camp of a bushranger named Malloy, better known as Jack-in-Boots. The jury, after a short consultation, acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

James Reynolds (on bail), and Charles Reynolds, father and son, were charged with stealing a cow, the property of George Humphrey. Charles Reynolds, the son, pleaded guilty, and was remanded for sentence. James Reynolds pleaded not guilty, and was defended by Messrs. Dalley and Long. After a short trial, the prisoner was found guilty of receiving. Sentence deferred.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11.

Harry Sues and William Kay, Chinamen, who had already pleaded not guilty to a charge of murdering Ah Wong, at Goulburn, on the 12th May last, were now placed on their trial. Mr. Dalley, at the request of his Honor, defended the prisoners. The facts of the case, as given in evidence, were these:—The body of Ah Wong was found in the Wollondilly on the 27th May, and it was evident, from its condition, and a red silk sash found tightly fastened round the neck, that the deceased had been strangled before being thrown into the river. Ah Wong had been last seen alive on the evening of the 13th May, in company with the two prisoners and a third Chinaman named Tommy Watt. On the following day, the prisoners and Watt left Goulburn, but when suspicion attached to them for the murder of Ah Wong, all three were sought for; Sues was found at Illawarra, and William Kay near Berrima, and both were brought back; Watt has not been found. The evidence against Sues was much stronger than that against Kay, the sash found on Ah Wong being identified as Sues', and the latter having been heard to use threats against Ah Wong on several occasions. Mr. Dalley addressed the jury for the defence. The Solicitor-General having replied, his Honor summed up at considerable length. The jury then retired, and after an hour's absence returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners. When asked what he had to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him, Sues replied that he was innocent. In reply to the same question, Kay also alleged his innocence, and said he had been thirteen years in the colony, chiefly in the Illawarra district, and that he had always borne a good character. His Honor, in pronouncing sentence of death upon the prisoners, said the evidence against Sues was irresistible, and that against Kay was strongly conclusive. The prisoners were then removed.

The charge of murder against John Clarke, in consequence of the absence of some of the witnesses, was postponed until next Assizes.

The case of assault, Cooper and Brothers against Patrick, William, and Michael Davoren, postponed from the last Assizes, it was arranged, should be further postponed until the next, all the defendants being on bail.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12.

John Watson, convicted on two charges, the one of robbery in a dwelling-house, and the other of robbery under arms, was sentenced to hard labour on the roads for ten years for each offence, the sentences to be concurrent.

Charles Reynolds, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a cow, was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads.

James Reynolds, father of the last-named prisoner, convicted of receiving the cow stolen by the son, was condemned to seven years' hard labour on the roads.

Patrick Grady, convicted of horse-stealing, but recommended to mercy on account of his youth, was sentenced to five years' hard labour on the roads.

Henry Fenton, convicted of horse-stealing, and who had already served a sentence for illegally using, was condemned to five years' hard labour on the roads.

In re Alexander Grant.—This was a witness in the case of Cooper versus Davoren, and he had been called on the previous day on his recognisances, but did not appear; he was now again called, and not being forthcoming his recognisances were, on the application of the Solicitor-General, ordered to be estreated.

This terminated the criminal business.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE Mr. District Judge M'FARLAND, and a jury of four.

REUSS V. CAMPBELL.

This was an action to recover £20 11s. 6d.—£19 11s. 6d. being for measurements, and the preparation of plans and specifications, and £1 for advertising. The defence was never indebted. Mr. S. C. Brown appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Darley, instructed by Mr. Rolin, for the defendant. The plans were prepared for the construction of a store on the Commercial Wharf, at the foot of King-street. Plaintiff alleged that he had shown the plans to the defendant, who approved of them and authorised him to advertise for tenders. The defendant's case was, that he had given instructions for the preparation of plans and specifications for a building which was not to cost more than £400. Although he approved of the plans in the first instance, he did so assuming that they had been prepared in accordance with his directions as to price, but immediately he found that the carrying out of the plans would entail the expenditure of a greater amount than £400, he told the plaintiff that he would not receive the tenders. It was mutually arranged, as the defendant averred, that he should proceed with the foundations, and that subsequently the plaintiff should prepare specifications involving less expense. The plaintiff denied that he had been limited to £400 as the value of the store. The learned gentleman addressed the jury, and his Honor summed up. The jury, after deliberation, returned into Court with a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

In the estate of Sherriff and Downing, an adjourned special meeting. One witness was examined, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Dessauer and Garkook, a special meeting. Seven witnesses were examined, and the meeting adjourned until the 22nd October.

In the estate of Michael H. Hassan, a special meeting. Insolvent was examined.

In the estate of Henry J. Bate, an adjourned single meeting. Two debts were proved, and the meeting terminated.

Before the REGISTRAR.

In the estate of John Cooksley, a special meeting. One debt was proved.

In the estate of William Walker, a special meeting. Four debts were proved.

SURRENDER.

John M'Donald, of Bathurst, wheelwright, on petition and affidavit. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, October 16.—At 11: Alexander Spence, Thomas Walsh, Thomas Hockey, George Sheppard, John Benton Watson, Malachi O'Neill, John Oates, William Crossley.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, October 17.—At 11: Charles E. Murray, deceased, special, for proof of debts by English creditors. Henry Caddy, third, Tracey Dawson, Ann Stewart, William Higgins, Abraham J. Thompson, single. Robert Coulter, second. Francis De Wilgen, adjourned third. At Bathurst: John M'Lean, second.

Thursday, 18.—At 10: Henry Griffiths, John Harper, Francis M'Carty, John Hamilton, first. At 11: George H. Cox, third. At Bathurst: Honora Sherthill, Edward Brennan, Andrew Campbell, single.

Friday, 19.—At 10: Jesse Larter, Eliza Bethell, Alfred Lerking, first. At 11: Ebenezer Doust, John T. Ayres, James W. Waugh, Robert Nelson, second. Robert Quodling, John Watson, John Murphy, single. At Grafton: Joseph Cavenagh, single.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE their Worships the Police Magistrate, Messrs. Murphy, Cohen, Spence, Evans, and Chapman.

Thirty-two persons were brought in custody before the Court. Of this number thirteen were discharged and one was remanded.

A Chinese, called Jemmy, was last evening given into custody by Joseph Blackstone, of Newtown, publican, charged with having attempted suicide. Mr. Blackstone deposed that Jemmy has been for some years in his service and in that of Mr. Tye, a neighbour; in consequence of something said to him by his (Mr. B.'s) little boy he last evening went to the stable and found the prisoner with a rope about his neck, both hands at the back of his neck pulling the rope tighter about him, his toes on the ground; he was nearly strangled; witness could not loose the rope, and was obliged to cut it in order to liberate the man; prisoner did not recover for some minutes, and then witness gave him into custody. He said, when able to speak, that he had had a row with a girl. Committed for trial.

Maria Hanmore was found guilty of indecent behaviour in a public place, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 40s., or to be imprisoned one month.

Sidwell Prendergast, a vagrant, was sentenced to be imprisoned one month.

Five persons were fined 10s. each for riotous behaviour; and eight persons were fined 5s. each, and one was fined 40s., for disorderly conduct while intoxicated.

On the summons paper were eight cases. In Whitford v. Hines, for assault, the defendant was ordered to pay a penalty of £3, with professional costs 21s. In Lyons v. Foster and Keys v. Williams, proceedings for the recovery of goods illegally detained, orders were made for the complainants. Charles Chapman, prosecuted by Inspector Mitchelson for having twenty-five light weights in his possession, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 50s. The five other cases on the paper were not prosecuted.

THE ROSTER.—Messrs. Armitage, Raper, and Hogg have been summoned for Bench duty on Tuesday.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate, with Mr. J. Williams, Mr. N. D. Stenhouse, Mr. T. Danger, and Mr. G. Rattray.

John Ryan and Daniel Sweeney, Ann M'Donald and Patrick Casey, were fined 10s. each, or to be imprisoned forty-eight hours; and Mary Costello, 20s., or imprisoned for seven days, on conviction of drunkenness in public places. M'Donald was also fined 40s., with the alternative of a month in gaol, for using obscene language in Stanley-street. William Murphy, for drunkenness and indecent exposure on the Queen's Wharf, was fined 10s for each offence; and Martha Davis, for using obscene language in Bridge-street, was fined 20s., or to be imprisoned fourteen days.

Joseph Andrews, charged with using threatening language towards John Warren, was ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for three months.

In Wright v. Levy, complainant claiming a balance of wages due to him for his hired services in defendant's employ, an order was made for the payment of £2 2s. 8d., the amount claimed, with costs.

Two summons cases were withdrawn, one dismissed, and six postponed.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

DISTRICT COURT.

5960	Brady v. Firman	6334	Cockburn and wife v. Bushworth
6072	Roberts v. Lynch	6268	Brown v. Glover
6033	Commercial Bank v. Carr	6272	Thomas v. Hill and wife
6049	Metcalfe v. Moore	6283	Gregan v. Nicholson
6185	Harrison and another v. Davis	6290	Goodin v. M'Neill
6186	Taylor v. Mounteastle	6305	Rutter v. Devine
6206	Thompson and another v. Roberts	6304	Leslie v. Bucknell and another.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE General Assembly of New South Wales met, pursuant to adjournment, in the Phillip-street Church, yesterday morning, at half-past 10.

After the sederunt had been opened by prayer (offered by the Moderator), and the minutes of the previous meeting of Assembly had been duly confirmed,

The Assembly went into committee of the whole for the further consideration of the Public Schools Bill now before Parliament. The Rev. Adam Thomson acted as convener or chairman, and the Rev. Mr. Paterson as clerk to the committee.

The committee of the whole during the morning diet of yesterday, considered the clauses of the bill from the 6th to the 15th, both inclusive. These clauses were severally approved of, with the following suggested amendments:—1st. To substitute thirty for forty (as the minimum of attendance in the Denominational schools) in clause the 8th; 2nd, That a clause should be added to clause the 10th, to the effect that no child should be refused admission into a Denominational school on account of his or her religion, or be compelled to receive any religious instruction, except with the express concurrence of the parents; thirdly, that there should be a clause in favour of boarding-schools to be established in thinly inhabited districts; and, fourthly, that clauses 14th and 15th should be amalgamated, and so modified in their form as to direct that the salaries of the teachers should be fixed by the Council or Central Board of Education.

The Assembly resumed at 2 p.m., and adopted the report of the committee.

The Assembly adjourned at 2 p.m. until 6 o'clock the same day.

At the evening sederunt, the Assembly again went into committee upon the bill, and approved of the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th clauses, with some few (and comparatively unimportant) amendments.

On the 21st clause (Aid to Building) some discussion arose, it being, in the opinion of the Rev. Mr. Purves (the Moderator) and some other members, desirable that the provision for aid to the building of schools, &c., from the public funds should be extended from "Public schools" to "Denominational schools." The Rev. Mr. Purves moved, as an amendment, that a committee be appointed to prepare a clause which should extend the aid for building and repairs of schools to "Denominational schools" as well as to "Public schools" under the Act. On the amendment, however, being put to the vote it was lost, and the clause (as it stands in the bill) was approved of.

Clauses 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th were agreed to without amendment.

The preamble was agreed to, and the bill thereupon reported to the house with amendments.

The Assembly resumed, and adopted the report of its committee.

The Rev. Dr. LANG moved,—"That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the Assembly expressive of its general approval of the Public Schools Bill; the petition to embody the sentiments of the Assembly in respect to the said bill."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ross, of Wentworth, and adopted.

A committee was appointed by the Moderator accordingly. The committee consisted of the Rev. Mr. M'Gibbon (convener), the Rev. Mr. Paterson, the Rev. Mr. Thompson, and Mr. King (elder.)

The next business before the Assembly was the report of Mission Committee to the Heathen. The report was brought up by the Rev. Dr. Steel (the convener), and was read (*in extenso*) by that rev. gentleman to the Assembly.

The Rev. Dr. STEEL said he could add much to the report, but as he did not personally assent to all the recommendations therein, he would not detain the house. The large sum of £500 had been raised by Sabbath schools in connection with their Church. Before the Assembly proceeded to come to a vote upon the report he desired to state, for its information, that the Rev. Mr. M'Culloch, an ancient friend of his who was one of the missionaries in the New Hebrides, was present.

The Rev. Mr. M'CULLOCH explained the circumstances under which it happened that he was now in Sydney, and went on to state that with regard to the unpleasant subject of the Curaçoa's visit to the New Hebrides he had very little to say. The matter had been brought before the Church authorities in Nova Scotia with which the mission was immediately connected, but had not yet been determined upon. By some of the Church authorities there what had taken place had been approved of, by some it had been disapproved of. He must confess that if he had been asked his opinion he should have said—"Have nothing to do with the matter;"—(hear, hear,)—but it was a matter not yet determined upon. He thought, however, the matter had been looked upon in too severe a light. (Hear, hear.) He could say this for the re-assurance of those who strongly disapproved of what occurred that it was not likely never to occur again. (Hear, hear.) Still he must confess—having been at Tanna at the time—that he did not see anything so outrageous in what was done. The Tannese were the most defiant and unmanageable of all the islanders in those parts. They had been warned as to the effect of their continued violence and misconduct, but had never paid any regard to such repeated warnings. Mr. Gordon had been quite as much involved in the steps taken by the missionaries as any one else. But what had occurred would never be likely to happen again. He could tell them that, for no ships were to be allowed so to interfere for missionaries in future. He hoped that those who had looked with too severe an eye upon the matter of the Curaçoa would not judge too hardly of the missionaries. Missionaries were but men. The Rev. Mr. M'Culloch then proceeded to give an idea of what the missionary had to do in the islands of the New Hebrides—especially Aneiteum. He also gave the audience an idea of the difficulties of the language, of the labours of Dr. Geddie, and of the other missionaries with whom he was associated. Mr. M'Culloch also exhibited a copy of the New Testament in one of the tongues of the New Hebrides, and, having read from it, explained some of the structural peculiarities of the language. The mode of religious teaching was also pointed out, and the aptness of the natives in learning was dwelt upon. The rev. gentleman gave the audience an idea of the nature of that oral instruction given by the native teachers to their own countrymen. He also entered into a description of the island of Aneiteum, which was listened to with much interest. He stated that, speaking for himself, he had every reason to speak in the highest terms of the Europeans visiting that island, engaged in the sandalwood trade. He had always received from them the greatest consideration and kindness. Fever and ague were very common. The deaths were largely in excess of the births—the proportion being so great that in the course of ten years the whole island of Aneitum would probably be depopulated.

The Rev. Dr. BEG moved a cordial vote of thanks to the missionary for the excellent address he had delivered to the house.

The Rev. Mr. RIDLEY seconded the motion.

The motion was put and carried.

The Rev. Mr. M'CULLOCH, at the instance of Dr. Beg, said he had great pleasure in stating that he knew several cases of sincere conversion at Aneiteum. He knew several natives there who were as sincere Christians as any in the world.

The Rev. ADAM THOMSON then moved the following resolution; "That the report be adopted, and the thanks of the General Assembly be given to the committee, and especially to the convener for the zeal and diligence with which they have travelled in the matters remitted to them."

The rev. gentleman supported the adoption of the report, and in so doing adverted to the Chinese Mission in this colony, to the report of the sub-committee (comprehended in the general report) on the intended mission to the Aborigines, and to the services of the Rev. William Ridley, as the compiler of that report. The assembly must regret that the committee could not yet see their way to the establishment of a mission to the Aborigines. The only other field of missionary enterprise with which the report dealt was the establishment of a mission (in special connection with the Presbyterian Church of this colony) in the New Hebrides. He hoped the Assembly would confine itself to a consideration of this work, and not leave that for the expression of any opinion upon what had taken place at the New Hebrides upon which there might prove to be a difference of opinion. He hoped they would do what they could to emulate the example of the Presbyterian Church in Victoria in establishing a mission of their own in the New Hebrides.

The Rev. Mr. CRAIG seconded the resolution moved by the Rev. Mr. Thomson, and deprecated any dissent from the motion for the adoption of the report.

The Rev. Mr. LAUGHTON rose with reluctance to address the assemblage. It was because he wished (as the Rev. Mr. Thomson did) that the Missions at the New Hebrides should not only be continued but should also flourish, that he felt himself called upon to state the reasons why he dissented from the report which had been brought up. He thought it would be a most disastrous circumstance for the assembly to appear to be disunited on a subject of such vast importance as the missions to the Heathen. He was very far from having any desire to injure those missions, but was, on the contrary, most anxious to see those missions proceed in their beneficial action. He had therefore felt himself constrained to submit the following deliverance for the adoption of the assembly:—

That the Assembly adopt the following deliverance:—"Approve of the report, with the exception hereafter to be mentioned; commend the diligence of the committee in the various matters entrusted to it; and resolve that the thanks of the Assembly be conveyed from the chair to the committee and the convener. Resolve, further, that this Assembly will observe, with cordial interest and thankfulness, any indications of a favourable opportunity for commencing operations for the evangelisation of the aborigines, or of the Chinese in this colony, and commends this matter to the earnest attention of the committee which may be adopted. The Assembly feels, however, that the committee, in pronouncing a judgment amounting to censure upon the conduct of certain missionary brethren who were not under the jurisdiction of this Church, or in any way amenable to its courts, and in transmitting the same to the Mission Board at the New Hebrides, assumed a responsibility of a very serious character.

The Assembly gives full credit to the conscientious motives of the brethren who felt constrained to move in this matter; but at the same time, when it is considered that the committee itself was not unanimous; that dissents had been entered, and that many ministers and influential members of the Church were known to entertain views of the conduct of the missionaries differing from those of the majority of the committee, the assembly feels that the committee, if it believed itself called upon to take action at all, might have contented itself with the more usual course of collecting information, and reporting the whole case to the supreme judicatory of the Church.

The assembly feels that it cannot entirely approve the proceedings of the committee in this matter, not only as being calculated to discourage the missionaries; men who have hazarded their lives for the name of the Lord Jesus, and to produce upon the public mind impressions unfavourable to missionary enterprise, but also because the circumstances do not seem to have demanded that the committee should have concluded upon the case at all.

Finally, the Assembly declares its unabated interest in the prosperity of the New Hebrides Missions, and sympathy with the brethren labouring in that field; approves of the recommendation to secure the services of the Rev. J. D. Gordon as missionary for this Church, with the consent of the Church to which he belongs; and instructs the clerk to transmit a copy of this deliverance to the Mission Board of those Islands.

He was sorry he could not make the amendment shorter, but he had, he believed, in preparing it not used harsh words, or language which would give offence. He did feel that there had been a practical injustice done by the committee. (Hear, hear.) The committee had not been called upon to interfere as it had. The matter had been one for the civil Government alone. He did not think that as a Church, they were called upon to bring the conduct of brethren, not directly connected with them, under consideration. The committee should have contented themselves with obtaining information, and having collected that information, should have reported it to the Assembly. He was as ready as the Rev. Mr. Thomson to go on with the work. The committee should not have sent that resolution to the New Hebridean mission at all. They had made a mistake, which it was for the Assembly to set right.

The Rev. Dr. LANG expressed his cordial approval of the amendment moved by the Rev. Mr. Laughton. He regretted that so much had been made of the matter, but did not think that the missionaries had done anything that was inconsistent with their duty as Christian men, and Christian ministers. But he dissented from the report, and thought, with the clerk of the General Assembly, that the matter was one which could not be passed over in silence. But he doubted very much whether the asserted acts of violence had really taken place. He cordially agreed with the proposition of the Church to support a missionary to the New Hebrides.

The Rev. Mr. THOMSON defended the report. It was merely a record of facts, and expressed no opinion as to those facts.

The Rev. JOHN DOUGALL supported the report at some considerable length, and defended the action of the committee. The committee had only exercised their influence as Christian men in the action they had taken with their brethren at the New Hebrides. They (the committee) were quite ready and willing to go into the whole case.

The Rev. Mr. GEIKIE neither agreed with the motion or the report. The tone of the speech of the last speaker, did just what the mover of the motion did not wish to have done. He did not approve of the idea that our countrymen were always to be treated as if they were in the wrong, and savages as if they were necessarily in the right. Our sympathies ought always to go equally with our countrymen, especially when those countrymen were missionaries who went forth to labour amongst the heathen for the Glory of God. He believed it would have been better for the committee to have left the whole matter alone. The effect of their deliverance was virtually to censure their brethren at the New Hebrides. He begged to move, as an amendment, that the motion moved by the Rev. Mr. Thomson be adopted, with the following additional words.—"While at the same time the assembly does not pronounce an opinion on the decision of the committee in the matter of the Curaçoa."

The Rev. Mr. KINROSS seconded the amendment moved by the Rev. Mr. Geikie.

The Rev. Mr. PATTERSON said that the committee considered that, they being placed on their defence, would respectfully insist upon being heard if Mr. Geikie's amendment were pressed.

After some further discussion, in which the Rev. Messrs. THOMSON, STEEL, and RIDLEY took part,

The Rev. Mr. LAUGHTON, for the sake of a peaceful settlement of the question, withdrew his amendment, in order to permit of the amendment moved by Mr. Geikie being put.

After considerable debate, in which the Revs. Mr. Ridley, Dr. Beg, Mr. Ross (of Wentworth), Mr. M'Gibbon, Mr. Thomson, and other members, took part,

The MODERATOR (as a member of the Assembly) expressed his decided opinion that the committee should have confined itself to obtaining information respecting the matter of the Curaçoa's visit to the New Hebrides, and to reporting that information to the Assembly.

The motion, moved by the Rev. A. Thomson, was then put and passed with the addition of the words in Mr. Geikie's amendment.

The Assembly adjourned at ten minutes past 11 until to-morrow (this morning) at 10 o'clock.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

THIS Conference was held in Leeds, in July. Some of the committees met on Saturday the 21st.

On Monday evening the committee for the review of chapel affairs met. The Rev. John Bedford, the senior secretary of the chapel committee, read the report. From this it appeared that the income of the chapel fund during the year, from subscriptions and collections, had been £7057 4s. 1d., being an increase of £380, and being more than the income of the fund in 1855 by £3885. The subscriptions from chapel trusts had not increased proportionately with those from other sources; during the year, 1620 trusts had subscribed £1256 5s. 6d. This showed an increase of thirty-five trusts thus subscribing, but it was stated that if all chapel trusts subscribed, it would be easy to raise the income of the society to £10,000. Since the Conference of 1865 the following erections had been sanctioned by the committee:—

114	chapels, at a cost of	£136,049
9	ministers' houses	6,482
26	schools	17,922
57	alterations and enlargements	17,547
21	organs	3,621
50	modifications	16,767
		£198,388

Compared with last year, this was an increase of 19 chapels and £17,969 in proposed outly, and an increase of four school-rooms. Aid towards erections has been promised in grants of £3205, and in loans without interest of £3325, making a total of aid given to 189 erections in grants of £7293, and by loans of £8850. The committee had sanctioned during the year 40 sales of trust property,—viz., 26 chapels, 3 school buildings, and 11 house properties. In eight cases there had been either a want of success in obtaining a congregation, or the buildings had become unsuitable, the estimated value of these properties being £894 above the debts upon them. Grants for the relief of 32 trusts, amounting to £2235, have been made in the year. Loans towards the reduction of debt on 44 chapels, amounting to £5503, had been granted; and loans amounting to £12,275 had been repaid. The contributions from trust estates towards the support of circuits continue to increase. 1576 trusts (an increase of 142) have contributed £14,567 in the last year. During the year debts had been entirely discharged or definite arrangements had been made for their extinction, amounting to £36,273, £8820 of this being by aid of grants, and £11,422 by aid of loans.

The Conference proper commenced its sittings yesterday morning. As usual, its first act after devotional exercises was to reconstitute itself by filling up the vacancies caused by death or superannuation during the past year in the Legal Hundred. It appeared that there were sixteen such vacancies.

ELECTIONS TO THE LEGAL HUNDRED.

Thomas Vasey (by nomination), in place of W. Allen (A), deceased.

Sam. Fiddian, in place of J. J. Bates, superannuated.

Thomas Hardy, in place of J. Bowers, deceased.

Sam. Rowe, in place of W. Burt, superannuated.

G. T. Perks (by nomination), in place of H. Davies, superannuated.

J. Allen (A), in place of Dr. Dixon, superannuated.

S. Timms, in place of W. D. Goy, deceased.

A. M'Intosh, in place of P. M'Owan, superannuated.

Dr. Rigg (by nomination), in place of J. Mowatt, superannuated.

W. O. Booth, in place of W. Naylor, superannuated.

E. Nye, in place of R. Sherwell, superannuated.

W. Wilson (B), in place of W. J. Shrewsbury, deceased.

G. Smith, M.A. (by nomination), in place of T. R. Squance, superannuated.

W. Box, in place of George Taylor.

E. Vasey, in place of H. Wilkinson, deceased.

B. Firth, in place of W. Wilson, deceased.

These appointments having been made and announced, the Conference proceeded to the election of its principal officers for the ensuing year. The votes were:—

FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Rev.	William Arthur, M.A.	243
	John Bedford	70
	George Scott, D.D.	26
	John Farrar	17
	Charles Haydon	15
	H. H. Chettle	10

FOR THE SECRETARY.

Rev.	John Farrar	286
	J. Bedford	53
	W. M. Punshon, M.A.	16
	L. Wiseman	12

These elections were also duly confirmed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NOTICES OF QUESTIONS AND MOTIONS, AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16.

QUESTION.

Mr. Buchanan to ask the Attorney-General,—1. Is the Government aware that in the encounter between the police and bushrangers, on the occasion when Sergeant Parry was shot, the Police Magistrate of Gundagai, Mr. A. C. S. Rose, was a passenger in the coach, and prevented constable Roche from firing on the bushrangers, whereupon constable Roche retreated into the bush, and the Police Magistrate was taken prisoner by the bushrangers? 2. Is the Government aware that an official investigation into Roche's conduct took place a few days after at Yass, before Messrs. Campbell, O'Connor, and Blake, J.P.'s, at which the Police Magistrate, Mr. Rose, was examined as a witness? 3. Is the Government aware, that after the evidence was closed, the Police Magistrate, Mr. Rose, applied for his expenses from Gundagai to Yass, the Bench declining to make an order, whereupon Mr. Rose became very angry, and turning to Roche, used the following language:—"If I knew I was not to get my travelling expenses coming here, I would have given very different evidence against you to-day"? 4. Is the Government aware that the *Yass Courier* newspaper published the whole affair, printing in italics Mr. Rose's language, to the effect that, if he had known he was not to receive his travelling expenses, he would have given very different evidence against Roche? 5. Is the Government aware that the matter was brought under the notice of the late Government, the result being that Mr. Rose, the Police Magistrate, was compelled to vindicate his character by bringing an action against the *Yass Courier*, or be dismissed? 6. Is the Government aware that the Police Magistrate, Mr. Rose, raised an action against the *Yass Courier* in the Supreme Court, laying damages at £1000, and, after considerable delay, Mr. Rose withdrew the action, paying all the *Yass Courier's* expenses? 7. Will the Government make inquiries as to the truth of all these allegations, particularly in reference to the one charging the Police Magistrate, Mr. Rose, with stating that, if he had known he was not to have received his expenses, his evidence against constable Roche would have been very different?

OTHER BUSINESS—NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Rodd to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the following resolution,—That it is the opinion of this committee—looking to the prevailing depression of the mining interests of New South Wales, and the disturbing interest of that depression on every department of trade and commerce—that steps should be taken to render our gold-fields more attractive to the miner, and to disclose the productive power of the territory in respect of its mineral resources. It is accordingly hereby resolved, that an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the present year the sum of £10,000, to be distributed, under revised regulations, as rewards for the discovery of new and payable gold-fields within the colony.

Mr. Cummings to move, That, in the opinion of this House, it is the duty of the Government to make it one of the conditions with the contracting party or contracting parties to commence the work at the Bathurst end of said line as well as a continuation from No. 5 Contract, with a view of getting the work completed with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That in the opinion of this House all moneys received as rent for the Church and School lands, and other proceeds thereof, ought to form part of the Consolidated Revenue of this country.

Mr. Windeyer to move for leave to introduce a bill to make further provision for the admission of attorneys.

Mr. Robertson to move,—That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole, to consider of an address to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for 1866, for the widow of the late Sir Francis Forbes, knight, the first Chief Justice of this colony, a sum of money not exceeding the sum of £2063, towards equalising the sum received by that very eminent Judge by way of pension, with the sum which, according to the present rate of judicial pensions, he would have been entitled to receive, and in recognition of his valuable services to this country.

Mr. Burns to move,—That the petition presented by him, on the 12th October, from certain inhabitants of Branxton, in favour of the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Buchanan to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will cause to be laid upon the Table of this House, a return of the number of persons executed in New South Wales during the last twenty years, mentioning what country they were natives of, and what religious sect they professed to belong to.

Mr. Burns to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 12th October, from Mr. W. H. Mullen, chairman of a public meeting recently held at West Maitland, in favour of the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Donnelly to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 12th October, from the members of the Church of England residing at Sofala, against the Public School Bill, be printed.

Mr. Cowper to move,—That an address be presented to the Governor, praying that his Excellency will please to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, a return of all opinions given by Crown Law Officers respecting the power of the Executive Government to grant free railway tickets to members of Parliament, and of any correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary for Works and members of Parliament upon the subject.

Mr. Parkes to move,—That the petition from the Honorable Alexander Campbell, chairman of public meeting of inhabitants of Woollahra, in support of Public Schools Bill, presented by him on the 12th October, be printed.

Mr. Stimpson to move,—That the petition presented by him on the 12th October, from the inhabitants of Cowra, in favour of the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

Mr. Cummings to move,—That the petition presented by him on 11th October, from 481 Catholics, the residents of Pyrmont, the Glebe, and Redfern, against the passing of the Public Schools Bill, be printed.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Commercial Banking Company's Act Amendment Bill; second reading.

2. Proposed New Standing Order, in substitution for the existing Standing Order of this House, No. 65; consideration in Committee of the Whole.

IRELAND.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—In reading the speech of Mr. C. Campbell, delivered in the Masonic Hall on Thursday evening last, I find he expressly said that National education has been the cause of Fenianism in Ireland.

Believing that he is not fully conversant with the matter, I respectfully ask liberty through the medium of your paper to show him that it cannot possibly be, because National education is a thing which both Protestants and Roman Catholics are blest with, and Fenianism, being a party movement, could not in anywise spring from such a general good. I am an Irishman, and was taught in a National school, and can testify to this fact, that both Protestant and Roman Catholic children were united, and on familiar terms with each other both in this school and others throughout Ireland, of which I have a good knowledge.

If children of two opposite religions are taught together under the National system of education, how can it be, I ask Mr. Campbell, that any opposition could grow, seeing that neither of the two religions is called forth to excite any ill-feeling. But Mr. C. in his speech puts it down, that if religious instruction had been given, or, in other words, if the Denominational system of teaching had been kept up it would not have resulted in Fenianism. I would therefore ask, in defence of the National system, was it not so in those days of Denominational education that the children of Protestant schools and those of Roman Catholic schools when they met by the way, breathed out their sectarian sentiments, which often ended with blows? I speak not of Ireland alone.

But since the establishment of National education, children of both creeds meet together, and the amiable disposition of the one excites the love of the other, by which spirits blend together, and whatever may be taught at home of sectarianism it is forgotten there.

If it then be true that Denominational education was the cause of such an exhibition of ill-feeling, was it not right and proper to establish National education, though it meets not all demands at present? Yes.

Then what for all the religious instruction given Denominationally? What has it done? Who has ever said that he first received religious impressions through its teaching in day schools. I need not say any more upon it as it has been sufficiently ventilated by several speakers on the subject during the last fortnight.

Looking, therefore, at the common result of each of the systems, we cannot but say that the Denominational tendeth more to the disturbance of society than the National.

Yours obediently,
J. C. IRVINE.

Macquarie-street South.

HOW TO RENDER CEMETERIES INNOXIOUS.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It is in contemplation to close the Newtown Cemetery, and establish a similar nuisance at Haslem's Creek. Wherever there is a cemetery there will by-and-bye be a town, for houses, shops, schools, chapels, and public-houses will soon spring up where there is occupation for any considerable number of people, especially where the locality is necessarily one of general resort. Removing a nuisance from one place to another is simply dispersing it over the land, and, in this instance, to the inconvenience of the public, to the injury of vested interests, and at a great outlay and perpetual expenditure of public money.

Why not at once adopt some means of destroying the nuisance altogether, especially when so simple, inexpensive, and easily practicable a method as that to which I wish to call your attention is at our disposal? If every coffin in which a corpse is deposited were filled up with quick-lime the body would be *completely destroyed* in a few hours, and might be buried with perfect impunity, and without the slightest effluvium being generated, not only in the midst of habitations, but, for that matter, even in the habitations themselves. This, though not the best, is an approach towards the best method of disposing of the dead.

I am, Sir, &c.,
URN BURIAL.

Sydney, October 15th.

MAILMAN FOUND DEAD.—Information reached Mudgee on Wednesday morning that the man who usually takes the mail to Burrendong via Merrendee, had been found dead a short distance beyond the latter place. It is conjectured that death ensued from the bursting of a blood vessel.—*Mudgee Liberal*, October 11.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

REPORT of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs on the progress and general condition of Electric Telegraphs in New South Wales, for the years 1865 and 1866.

Office of the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, Sydney, 28 July, 1866.

SIR,—The usual annual report on the progress and condition of the Electric Telegraph Department having been delayed through my absence from the colony on leave, has now been prepared for the year 1865, including half of the year ending 30th June, 1866.

EXTENSIONS COMPLETED.

The extension from Murrurundi to Mudgee, alluded to in my last annual report for 1864 as in progress, was completed in April, 1865; the total cost of construction being £5116 3s. 6d. On this line a station was opened at Cassilis on the 26th April, 1865, and another at Merriwa on the 6th October, 1865.

This extension, as anticipated, has proved a valuable addition to the existing line to the north, and has, on several occasions, been the only channel of communication for the rapidly increasing business with the colony of Queensland and the northern stations in this colony, when, from floods and other causes, the direct line between Sydney and Murrurundi has been rendered unavailable.

The line from Queanbeyan to Cooma, on the guarantee principle, was completed in September last, and a station opened at the latter place on the 9th October, 1865; the total cost of construction being £2,839 1s. 9d., and the distance sixty-four miles. A station was also opened at Jerilderie, on the Deniliquin line, on the 4th May, 1866, the inhabitants having given the usual guarantee.

LINES IN PROGRESS.

The extension between Deniliquin and South Australia has progressed very slowly, in consequence of the drought, and difficulties the contractor has experienced in obtaining carriage for the necessary material, but the recent rise in the Murray in that district has enabled him to get the wire, insulators, &c., on the ground. At present there are seventy-five miles of line erected, with sixty-five miles of poles ready to receive the wire, and the whole will probably be completed in the course of a few months. That portion of it completed between Deniliquin and Moulamein has been inspected, and a station was opened at the latter place on the 9th May, 1866.

PROPOSED EXTENSIONS.

A guarantee bond has been entered into by the inhabitants of Burrowa, for the extension of the line to that place, and a tender has been accepted for the completion of the line in three months; the distance is estimated at thirty-six miles, and the cost per mile, as per tender, is £35.

The inhabitants of Bombala have also agreed to enter into a bond for carrying the telegraph from Cooma to Bombala, and as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed the work will be proceeded with.

A station will also be shortly opened at Adelong, guaranteed by the inhabitants.

In considering the advisability for a line from Tamworth to Fort Bourke, and its continuation down the Darling River to Wentworth, and, in fact, all the future extensions, I beg to direct attention to table A, shewing the comparative business for the years 1864 and 1865; where it will be observed that, whilst there was a falling off of 20 per cent. on the aggregate telegraphic business from the stations on the gold-fields, the stations on the pastoral districts exhibited a considerable increase, which is very encouraging for extending the lines on the guarantee principle to the pastoral districts, such as Fort Bourke. The value of such means of communication cannot be over-estimated, and the whole cost of the entire line would be more than covered by the saving of valuable property during a single flood, as information would be rapidly conveyed to the several stations down the river, when the waters are dangerously high on the tributaries of the Darling, communicated with by the existing lines.

The following table will shew the financial state of the guarantee lines during the past year:—

Wellington to Dubbo—Revenue exceeded working expenses by	£113 14 2	
Deniliquin to Hay—Revenue exceeded working expenses by	14 11 4	
		£128 5 6
Braidwood to Queanbeyan—Working expenses in excess of revenue	£24 9 10	
Queanbeyan to Cooma—Working expenses in excess of revenue	£3 18 10	
		28 8 8
Profit		£99 16 10

It may therefore be considered that the guaranteed lines are in a very satisfactory financial condition.

CONDITION OF LINES.

The lines as a whole worked very satisfactorily throughout the year, with a few exceptions on the Western line, Grafton and the Kiandra branches; the former caused by clearing for the construction of the railway over the Blue Mountains, whereby the telegraph line received considerable damage from falling trees, and the two latter from floods, snow-storms, and other unavoidable accidents.

Many of the posts on the Kiandra branch between Tumut and Kiandra are in a very unsatisfactory state, the line requiring a thorough repair, and the greater portion re-poling. A section of this line, it will be remembered, was erected during the first rush to the Kiandra gold-fields, under the direction of the Chief Commissioner for the Southern gold-fields, for the purpose of guide poles through the deep snow-drifts in that locality.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

The receipts exhibit a satisfactory increase over the previous year to the amount of £1683 17s. 1d., and an increase of 8285 messages, proving that the business of the department is still steadily progressing, and that the public appreciation of the facilities afforded by telegraphic communication is annually more apparent.

Table B gives a comparative statement of the business for the years 1864 and 1865, shewing the increase on the number of messages, and the cash receipts.

Table C contains progressive details of the receipts and expenditure up to the 31st of December, 1865, which may be considered in every respect satisfactory.

Table D is a comparative statement of all telegraphic business between this and the other colonies during the years 1864 and 1865, exhibiting a progressive increase of intercolonial business.

Table E is a statement of revenue and expenditure for the half-year ending the 30th June, 1866, shewing a profit at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum; although it would not be safe to calculate on an equally favourable percentage for the ensuing half-year, there being some additional items of expenditure to be charged against revenue for that period.

LINES IN OTHER COLONIES.

The following information has been courteously supplied by Mr. M'Gowan, the General Superintendent of Telegraphs in Victoria, and Mr. Todd, Observer and Superintendent of Telegraphs, Adelaide.

VICTORIA.

Statement of business for the year ending 31st December, 1865:—

Cash revenue	£34,770 2 10	
Due by other colonies	997 14 6	
		35,767 17 4
Value of messages sent O. H. M. S.		11,646 19 3
Number of messages transmitted		279,791
Number of miles of wire open		3,100

NEW STATIONS OPENED.

St. Arnaud, Seymour, Jamieson, Casterton, Malmsbury, Wood's Point, Collingwood; also offices at Railway Stations, Runnymede, and Echuca.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Statement of business for the year 1865:—

Net receipts	£10,791 2 10
Working expenses	9,416 11 10
Profit	£1,374 11 0

Number of messages—106,874.

During the year 1865, stations were opened at Milang, Victor Harbour, Blanchetown, and Moonta; in January, 1866, at Lyndoch, Tanunda, and Waterville.

QUEENSLAND.

The report of the Superintendent of Telegraphs in Queensland contains the following information respecting the state of Telegraphs in that colony.—

Receipts	£12,282 0 0
Expenditure	12,226 0 0

Number of miles opened—1131½.

The extension to Bowen is now being proceeded with, and is expected to be completed in about four months.

Leave of absence having been granted by the Government, to enable me to proceed to Europe and America, I left this colony by the overland mail on the 22nd November, 1865.

At Point de Galle I fortunately met Mr. Cappel, the Superintendent of Telegraphs in the island of Ceylon, and proposed to him an arrangement by which messages from these colonies for India or Europe, sent on by the mails from Melbourne or Adelaide, could be forwarded from Galle without prepayment, which at that time was insisted on; by which arrangement a considerable increase of telegraphic business between the Australian colonies and other parts of the globe would be insured. Mr. Cappel promised to submit my recommendation to his Government, and I have since received a communication stating that stamps are in course of preparation, and when issued will be procurable in the colonies, by which stamped telegrams can be forwarded from Ceylon or any station in India, for onward transmission to Europe. He has also provided me with scales of charges for India and the principal cities in Europe.

Our own interest in the subject renders it necessary to state that I found the telegraphs in Ceylon in a very unsatisfactory condition; in fact, so badly are the lines constructed, and so miserably insulated, that in wet weather it is with the greatest difficulty they can be worked. In my opinion, lines so wretchedly constructed are worse than no telegraph at all, as they are generally useless when most required.

I regret to say that the entire East Indian system is also far from efficient, and requires reorganisation. This, I believe, the Government of India is fully alive to, and is about to reconstruct at once some of their most important lines. I also met, when in London, Colonel Robinson, R.E., the director-general of telegraphs for India, who was then in England for the purpose of this reconstruction.

When in Egypt, I found that a line had just been completed from Diarbekir (on the Main Indo-European Line), through Damascus and Jerusalem, to Cairo and Alexandria, which serves as a duplicate line, via the Malta and Alexandria cable, to England.

In England I visited the works of the Telegraph Construction Company at East Greenwich, and carefully inspected the machinery, electrical apparatus, and other contrivances for the manufacture and testing of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, which was then in process of construction, at the rate of 140 to 150 miles weekly. I also visited the Great Eastern, lying at Sheerness with the remainder of the 1865 cable on board, then refitting and preparing to receive the new cable, which was, at the time I left, nearly completed.

The paying-out and picking-up apparatus has been very much improved, and every step in the manufacture of the cable has been carried on with such care and skill that another failure can scarcely be contemplated. The electrical tests of the new cable prove the care with which it has been constructed, and when complete no cable will have been more perfectly turned out.

Descriptions of the manufacture of the cable and the machinery employed have so often appeared in the public prints, that I consider it unnecessary to repeat them here.

Mr. W. C. Siemens very courteously accompanied me over the extensive works of Messrs. Siemens, Brothers, at Charlton, near Woolwich, where everything in the shape of telegraphic material, instruments, and fittings, is constructed from the heaviest cable to the most delicate galvanometer, and where two short submarine cables were under construction; also, several instruments, &c., for the Queensland Government.

I have ordered from Messrs. Siemens Brothers a very complete apparatus for testing faults in overground lines, by electrical resistance, in accordance with the British Association standard of resistance. I have also purchased from Mr. Elliott, of St. Martin's-lane, one of Professor Thompson's reflecting galvanometers, which will be of great service for delicate tests. These articles, together with some scientific books, to form the nucleus of an electrical library for the use of the department, are being forwarded by the agent for the colony, Captain Mayne.

On the 17th February I left Liverpool for the United States of America, via Halifax and Boston. When in New York I had an interview with Professor Morse, the inventor of the first American telegraph instruments, which, after receiving numerous improvements, are now almost universally used.

The American lines are now worked by Sounders's instead of the Morse registers with the tapes. I do not altogether approve of this system, as no record is left in the office, and there is no chance of errors being detected, so that the carelessness of the transmitter or receiver may be correctly traced.

The printing telegraph of Mr. R. E. House, and the combination instrument of Mr. G. M. Phelps, by which the messages are written in plain Roman letters, were at work side by side in the chief office of the American Telegraph Company in New York—the combination in circuit with Boston, and the House with Washington. Both instruments appeared to work satisfactorily, and at a higher speed than the Morse; but the manual labour required to work these machines (a man being required to work a treadle or turn a hand-wheel), and their complicated nature, are not compensated by the time saved in the transmission of the despatches, although the telegrams do not require copying, the tape being cut off and delivered in the state it is received.

Messrs. Chester Brothers' establishment for the manufacture of telegraph material was well worth a visit, although I cannot say I saw many improvements there upon the instruments supplied by Messrs. Siemens Brother of London and Berlin. I, however, purchased fifty cells of a new battery, said to work very cheaply, with very little attention, and to produce a considerable increase in intensity over the batteries now in use.

I was much pleased with the telegraphic system in New York for working the fire alarms, which is very perfect and useful. The city is divided into districts, each district being numbered, and the apparatus is worked thus:—If a fire is discovered in either of the districts, a rush is made to the nearest signal box. On opening the door of the signal box there will be found a crank in connection with two signal wires which extend to the central office, which being turned, communicates to that office the number of the fire district and the fire station.

The number of the fire district and station having been communicated to the head office, the alarm is now given to the public. From the head office extend a number of wires used only for the fire alarm bells throughout the city, which are connected with striking machinery liberated by the telegraph; the several alarm circuits are immediately thrown into simultaneous action, and the whole of the alarm bells strike the number of the district where the fire has originated. The operator at the central office now taps on a little transmitting key the number of the station. While the pointer rests upon the district number, the little bell in each signal box strikes the number of the nearest station.

The fireman listens to the public alarms, and finds from them that the fire is in (say) district 6; he then runs to the nearest signal box, and, by listening a moment, he finds also the station number from the sounding of the little bell; he now knows that the fire is in district 6, and (say) station 8, and proceeds with his engine in that direction.

I think this system might very advantageously be adopted in Sydney.

The telegraphs in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, I also took a passing look at, but my time beginning to get short, I could not extend my visit further south, although I was most anxious to do so.

On my return to England, I proceeded to Manchester, and was very kindly shewn over the works of Messrs. Johnson and Nephew, the largest manufacturers of telegraph wire in Europe. The whole of the processes were explained to me by Mr. Johnson, also the methods of testing the several lengths before they are sent out. The process of making the wire from faggots of iron in one length without welds is a very interesting one.

The very best iron is first puddled and rolled into bars, then cut into lengths and made up into faggots, which are then welded together and again run out into a long bar, which is placed in one of Siemens's gas furnaces, and, when sufficiently heated, run out under a series of rollers with reciprocating motion, being thus reduced from a thick bar to thin wire the size of No. 4 in one thrust, which takes less time than it has to write this description.

The galvanising and testing are also very carefully performed, the former by a patent process of their own, and with entirely new fluxes.

In London I accompanied Mr. Latimer Clark, the Telegraphic Engineer, through the Offices of the Electric and International Telegraphic Company, and those of the British and Irish Magnetic Company. The former company has, for some years, employed young girls on their lines; and, in the Chief Office, in Lothbury, no less than 130 young ladies were employed in one gallery. The Morse system was employed on all the long lines, the needle instruments for metropolitan and railway circuits. The pneumatic tubes for the conveyance of despatches from some of the busy branch offices are admirably arranged, and work with the greatest satisfaction.

In the Board room I saw the whole of the instruments which have, from time to time, been patented by the company, forming a most interesting group, from the five needle instrument which caught the Quaker Tawell, to those of the present date; also, the instrument of the Abbe Caselli, which is now in use for the transmission of portraits, or the handwriting of the sender, by telegraph between Paris and Lyons.

The Magnetic Company have abandoned the permanent magnets for working their lines, and now use batteries with bell sounders, still using two wires to each circuit. The bells have each a different note, by which means the number of signals or beats for each letter of the alphabet is very much reduced. This system was arranged by Sir Charles Bright, and has been found to answer very well, but there is still the same objection with all sight and sound instruments—there being no record.

The whole of the Metropolitan railway traffic is now worked by a most complete telegraphic system on the block principle, so that no two trains are permitted to travel on the same line of rails, between any two points where the telegraph is placed at the same time, which renders it impossible for accidents to happen by one train over-running another, as was often the case before this system was adopted.

Bonelli's telegraph between Liverpool and Manchester has proved unsuccessful. In practice the work was not so expeditiously or cheaply performed as was at first contemplated, and the charge of 6d. per message was found insufficient. There is no doubt that telegrams can be conveyed on the lines from point to point at a mere nominal cost, if there is a continuous flow of business; but all the promoters of cheap telegraphs have overlooked the fact that there is much more involved than the cost of transmission, and that in most cases the cost of delivery and the clerical work for the registry of each despatch, &c., are more than double that of conveyance. And this has been more than proved by the failure of some cheap lines, and the non-payment of dividends by others; and, for the same reason, even the old established lines could never have held their ground, had it not been for their large Continental traffic. This state of affairs has now been altered by an increased tariff of charges, and even the London District Telegraph Company have found it necessary to increase their charge from 6d. to 1s. per message.

With a view to the extension of the Indian telegraphs to Australia, I made every inquiry as to what progress had been made since Mr. F. Gisborne's visit to the Australian colonies for that purpose in 1860, and found that a company had been formed in London to carry a submarine line from Rangoon, via the Straits of Malacca, to Singapore; but through last year's failure of the Atlantic cable, the project was held in abeyance for the present. I also found that the Dutch Government were constructing a line through Sumatra to connect Singapore with Batavia, but that they were not willing at present to extend a submarine line eastward from the east end of Java to Timor. They had no objection, however, to grant a concession to the several Australian Governments interested to construct and work such line of communication. It was with some difficulty that I ascertained these facts, as, at the time I was in London, a change of Ministry at the Hague had thrown such matters into some little confusion.

I was requested, before leaving for the colony, to give evidence before a committee of the House of Commons then sitting on East Indian communications, which was afterwards arranged to include Australia; but although I remained a mail later than I intended, my viva voce evidence was not taken, as the witnesses had not all been examined on the East Indian portion; but in consideration of my being unable to delay my departure for a longer period, the committee consented to take my written evidence on the Australian section of the Anglo-Australian Telegraph.

My tour through Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, after ten years' absence supplied me with several improvements in the construction and working of their telegraphs.

In Berlin I was much pleased with the perfect arrangement of the Central Office, where not less than 120 direct acting Morse instruments, on a new principle without relays, were in circuit, and all working in a most satisfactory manner. These instruments were all ink-printers, similar to those in the Sydney Office, but the relays were dispensed with. A quick printing telegraph instrument, perfected by Messrs. Siemens and Halske, of Berlin, attracted my particular attention. This instrument was in circuit between Berlin and St. Petersburg, and transmitted in my presence 280 words to Konigsberg in four and a-half minutes. It is worked by means of a type cut out of zinc, to represent the Morse code. This type is set up in a number of grooved sticks, which are passed by hand under the transmitting part of the instrument, the messages being received in the Morse alphabet at the distant station.

I strongly recommended this instrument to Mr. Todd, the Superintendent of Telegraphs in South Australia, for working through the long reports for the Press on the arrival of the European mails. That gentleman has promised to procure two on trial. I further recommended that two or three be purchased for this department. The saving of time would be more than one half, as the Adelaide Government could send an operator to King George's Sound in the branch steamer, who could set up the whole of the telegrams in type ready for transmission on his arrival in Adelaide.

Messrs. Siemens and Halske's works in Berlin were next visited, and I am not aware of a larger or better arranged manufactory. They had about 500 men employed in their workshops, constructing instruments and telegraph stores for every section of the globe. In Russia this firm has carried out some extensive telegraph contracts, and have still a contract for keeping all the Russian lines in repair. For this alone, I was informed, upwards of £10,000 men were employed.

Messrs. Wasserlein's workshops I also looked through, but they are on a much smaller scale. Although some very useful and cheap instruments are made by that firm, they are not, in my opinion, so economical as the higher priced ones of Siemens and Halske.

The Royal Porcelain Factory in Berlin was well worth a visit. Having been informed that the Director of that establishment had refused to supply any further orders for telegraph insulators, and this being a matter of some importance to these colonies generally (as of late scarcely any other than the Berlin porcelain, in consequence of the superior quality, have been used), I waited on that gentleman, who told me that, in order to enable them to execute their orders for the rapidly increasing demand for their ordinary wares, he found it necessary to decline for the future to manufacture insulators for any but their own Government. I have no doubt that the heavy loss through so large a percentage of rejected insulators has been in some measure the cause of this determination. This gentleman was exceedingly courteous, and gave me the address of a very large factory at Altwasser, near Breslau, where I was more successful, the proprietor having promised to make samples and state a price for those patterns now in use here.

Professor Hughes, with his beautiful alphabetical instrument, was in Berlin, making arrangements to work his printing telegraph between Paris and that city. He very kindly explained to me the whole working of the machine, and supplied me with copies of the writing sent from Paris to Berlin.

On the Swiss lines wrought iron poles were generally used. They were built up with two or three round bars of rolled iron, fitted into sockets, each bar being smaller than the one below it. They appeared very simple and inexpensive, and would, I have no doubt, answer very well for telegraphs along the lines of railway in this colony. I have arranged for one or two samples to be made in England, to be sent out on approval.

There are numerous other matters of technical detail which might be introduced here, but they would extend this paper to undue length. I will, therefore, close with the remark that, while it is necessary to inspect the improvements made in telegraphy of late years in Europe and America, in order to estimate their importance and applicability to this colony, I trust it will be seen that the opportunity of making that inspection, for which I am indebted to the kindness of the Government, will not have been without result, and will be found useful in promoting that large interest which this colony has in a service which is so eminently practical as telegraphy, and which is so intimately associated with every stage of public progress.

WEATHER SIGNALS.

In my report for the year 1862, and again in my evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on Lighthouses, in 1863, I alluded to, and recommended that, a system of warning signals should be adopted for the several Australian coast stations connected by telegraph. I also submitted a flag code, by which means the station and direction of a gale can be indicated.

I again most earnestly recommend the immediate adoption of this or some other approved system of cautionary signals, which I am convinced will be the means of saving valuable lives and property during the prevalence of weather such as that lately experienced along our shores.

I further recommend that the lines be extended to the several lighthouses along the coast at as early a date as possible, when the above-mentioned system can be made very complete, and without much additional expense.

E. C. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs.

Appendix A shows the comparative revenue of the years 1864 and 1865, resulting from the pastoral, agricultural, mining districts, and commercial localities, &c.

Appendix B contains a statement of the comparative business of the electric telegraph for the years 1864 and 1865. From this it appears that in 1864 there were 130 500 messages, producing £29,678 8s. 4d.; and in 1865, 138,785, producing £31,362 5s. 5d.

Appendix C shows progressive details of electric telegraphs in New South Wales, from their commencement, up to 31st December, 1865.—Cost of lines was, £145 350 5s. 4d.; miles of line, 2584; total length of wire, 3177; number of stations, 55; number of messages transmitted, 138,785; net revenue after paying working expenses, £10,051 13s. 8d.

Revenue and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1865:—

Amount of revenue collected at fifty-five stations	£29,769 1 10
On account of Bellambi contract	12 10 0
From conditional lines	70 12 8
" Intercolonial lines	1,510 0 11
	£31,362 5 5
Expended.	
Salaries	£14,795 16 10
Working expenses	6,514 14 11
	£21,310 11 9
Net revenue	£10,051 13 8

or 7 per cent. per annum on cost of lines, not including Colonial Architect's expenditure.

APPENDIX D is a comparative statement, showing total value of messages received and transmitted by each colony, via New South Wales, in the years 1864 and 1865.

VICTORIA.

Value of Messages to and from Victoria and the following Colonies:—

1864.		1865.	
New South Wales. Collected in		New South Wales. Collected in	
New South Wales	£6411 16 6	New South Wales	£7049 11 0
Victoria	6439 7 3	Victoria	7018 14 0
Total	£12,850 19 9	Total	£14,068 5 0
Queensland. Collected in		Queensland. Collected in	
Queensland	£597 10 6	Queensland	£847 13 3
Victoria	447 6 0	Victoria	669 1 0
Total	£1044 16 6	Total	£1516 14 3

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Value of Messages to and from South Australia and the following, viz.:—

1864.		1865.	
New South Wales. Collected in		New South Wales. Collected in	
New South Wales	£2422 13 9	New South Wales	£1813 14 6
South Australia	1733 10 9	South Australia	1256 16 3
Total	£4156 4 6	Total	£3070 10 9
Queensland. Collected in		Queensland. Collected in	
Queensland	£126 12 0	Queensland	£117 12 8
South Australia	116 8 8	South Australia	£87 8 8
Total	£243 0 8	Total	£205 1 4

QUEENSLAND.

Value of Messages to and from Queensland and the following, viz.:—

1864.		1865.	
New South Wales. Collected in		New South Wales. Collected in	
New South Wales	£2782 15 1	New South Wales	£2823 1 11
Queensland	1940 16 11	Queensland	4554 16 11
Total	£4723 12 0	Total	£7377 18 10
Victoria. Collected in		Victoria. Collected in	
Victoria	£597 10 6	Victoria	£669 1 0
Queensland	447 6 6	Queensland	£847 13 3
Total	£1044 17 0	Total	£1516 14 3
South Australia. Collected in		South Australia. Collected in	
South Australia	£116 8 8	South Australia	£87 8 8
Queensland	126 12 0	Queensland	117 12 8
Total	£243 0 8	Total	£205 1 4

E.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.

Revenue, Expenditure, and Net Profits, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1866.

Revenue	£16,511 0 8
Working expenses	9,631 1 2
Net revenue	£6,879 19 6

Cost of construction, £146,288 4s. 8d., or at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

Voted last Session for construction:—

Name of line.	Vote.	Progress.
Yass to Burrowa	£2500	Tenders just accepted.

E. C. CRACKNELL,
Superintendent Electric Telegraphs.

Corporal Chambers and private Cranston, both of the 61st Regiment, lately found guilty in Dublin of participation in the Fenian conspiracy, have been publicly sentenced to penal imprisonment for life. Several regiments were drawn up at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, to hear the sentence declared.

CONTINENTAL NEWS.

[FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, AUGUST 3RD.

The armistice is prolonged until the middle of September, and the preliminaries of peace are signed. The wonderful war of this memorable summer may, therefore, be regarded as a thing of the past, so far as swords and bullets are concerned. But the war of diplomacy that begins when "Captain Pen" takes the place of "Captain Sword" has still to be fought, and will, doubtless, be contested with energy, though the issue, in the relative position of the two principal parties concerned, will hardly be greatly modified. Prussia, victorious at every point, absolute mistress of all Northern Germany, occupying Austrian Silesia, Moravia, and Bohemia, on terms of amity with France and Russia, and with the States of South Germany humbly craving admittance to the Northern Confederation of which Prussia is to be the avowed head, the Imperial Sovereign in all but the name, is hardly likely to be turned from her determination to make the most of her advantages by the remonstrances of Austria and the Southern States who, if they are allowed to retain an independent position, may thank in part the scruples of King William, who does not like to be too hard on his old friends, and in part the remonstrances of the French Sovereign, who does not care to see the whole Fatherland pass, in the course of a single campaign, of unexampled brevity, into the greedy hands of the Prussian Minister. It is rumoured, with how much truth cannot yet be estimated, that the Emperor, opposed, in his peace-making, by the enormous demands of Prussia, was compelled at last to back up his amicable representations with something very like the shadow of his 800,000 fighting men—a vapourous mass, intended not so much for the optics of the King as for those of his master. The system of intermarriages among the Royal houses of Europe, which is fast making a single family of them all, has placed King William in the position of a blood relative to nearly every one of the Sovereigns, great or small, to whom he is in opposition, from the Kaiser, who is his nephew, and the Grand-Duke of Baden, who is his son-in-law, to the entire circle of his uncles, brothers-in-law, and cousins of every degree. His ambition is large enough to swallow all Germany at a mouthful, and to contemplate, with undoubting satisfaction, its future entire absorption by his heirs; but he shrinks from striking, with his own hand, the blows which would ruin all his kith and kin. Bismark has no such scruple; but would gladly have obliterated Austria from the map of Europe, and incorporated every inch of German territory into the dominions of the German Empire, of which he will, at all events, have laid the foundation, and which he may even see, take outward form among the Powers of the day. As it is, the King and the Emperor Napoleon have arrived at a sort of compromise, so much more moderate than the Bismarkian programme, that the King, no doubt, admires his own magnanimity in contenting himself therewith; and yet, when we consider that by this reduced demand Prussia will incorporate, simply and purely, the Elbe Duchies, Hanover, Electoral Hesse, part of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Duchy of Nassau, and Frankfort, and will be virtually the ruler of all the rest of Germany, excepting only Saxony, Wurtemburg, and the German provinces of Austria, the magnitude and importance of the territorial changes accomplished by the late brief war become startlingly apparent. The North German Parliament, which is to be opened in Berlin, in the course of a few days, by the King, who is coming home from Nikolsburg for that purpose, accompanied by Von Bismark, may very possibly offer the Imperial Crown to King William, who would hardly refuse it. The long-dreamed-of creation of a second German Empire being thus accomplished, the gravitation of the Southern Germans to their powerful northern congener would be only a matter of time; and even should the autocratic tendencies of the Sovereign and his powerful Minister delay their voluntary union with the Empire, they would doubtless cast in their lot with their brethren of the latter as soon as the Imperial Crown should have devolved on the Constitution-loving and progressive heir of arbitrary King William. Already the absorbing policy of Bismark is beginning to work on the States shut out from the "Confederation of Northern Germany," and who find themselves, while precluded from entering into a political union with Austria, threatened with serious injury by their exclusion from the Commercial Zollverein. The shrewd calculator who directs the wavering desires of King William has, doubtless, counted on the effect of this double exclusion as promising to accomplish, before very long, the object he is aiming at; thus realising his projects, while sparing his master the odium of carrying them out.

All the dispossessed princes have assembled at Vienna, and are preparing to hold a Conference for the maintenance of their respective claims. The Prussian *Moniteur* of yesterday qualifies these attempts as "odious machinations against Prussia," and informs the world that Prussia is "energetically combating the same."

The Prussian army is believed to be greatly disappointed at losing its expected visit to Vienna, and the Austrian army is furious at being compelled to sheathe the sword when the Empire still possesses so large a reserve of soldiers, "burning," say the patriotic journals, "with the desire to retrieve the honour of the Austrian arms." But these warlike cravings, if they really exist, will hardly be allowed to hurry the two Powers into any immediate resumption of hostilities, although the Viennese journals angrily qualify the approaching "peace" as a mere truce imposed on Austria at the point of the sword, and that must be improved with a view to enabling her to seize on the first favourable moment for reversing the awards of the late campaign.

The full details we are, now-a-days, enabled to obtain of the incidents of the battle-field, cannot but strengthen the growing horror of the carnage and multifold deviltry of battle. Among the most hideous of the particulars which are beginning to reach us of the fearful struggles in which the sun of Austria has set in blood, are those which narrate the shock of the encounter between the famous Prussian dragoons and the no less famous Austrian Uhlans, both being partially protected by armour, but the former not wearing the brass epaulettes which give to the latter so useful a protection from sabre cuts. It seems that these powerful foes fell upon one another with more than the fury of tigers; gradually coming together, until the encounter became a hand-to-hand butchery. Thus entangled in a furious, heaving mass, these children of a common country performed feats of "heroism" that must have caused the hosts of evil, supposing them to have been attracted to the kindred scene, to have rejoiced exceedingly; the Uhlans, with their short swords, feeling carefully for the narrow opening between the helmet and the corslet of the Prussians, through which alone they could get at their throats, and cleaving them down between the shoulders, with their iron arms, as though made of butter. When they could not thus contrive to insert their swords into this narrow opening, they beat them on the head with the staves of their lances, and thus they hewed their way through their foes, opening great gaps in the ranks of the latter, and leaving heaps of dead and dying on their passage. Had all the Austrian troops fought as did this terrible corps—had the Austrians possessed an arm equivalent to the needle gun, and above all had the men been properly officered, the upshot of that fatal field might have been different. But little as one can sympathise with Bismark or the Royal puppet he moves, the Germans seem to be already convinced that they have taken the only effectual method of realising the desire of the country for a strong, united German nationality, and to be prepared to condone in their satisfaction at the average result, the more than questionable policy by which this result has been brought about.

In Italy, the Emperor Napoleon's renunciation of the cession of Venetia, which he found he could not induce Victor Emmanuel to accept at his hands (and so informed the Kaiser that he considered the gift as null)! has been followed by the wise resolve of the Austrian Government to cede it unconditionally to Itally. There has been some talk of a proposal to call on the Venetians to declare their will in the matter by means of a *plebiscite*; but the determination of the entire province to cast in its lot with its brethren is notorious, and it has probably been felt that the calling of the country to a general vote on a matter in regard to which all Europe has long been so thoroughly edified, would be rather too farcical a proceeding. Meantime, as King Victor claims the Southern Tyrol, which is as thoroughly Italian as the Northern Tyrol is German. He also demands Trentino and Dalmatia; probably thinking that he will thus be more likely to obtain the Tyrol, Trieste, and the boundary of the Carnic Alps, which impartial strategists declare to be necessary to the safety of the Italian kingdom. The Garibaldian forces had penetrated to Trent, and would evidently have taken that town, and thus obtained the command of the whole province had they not been paralysed on the eve of victory by the news of the armistice. Despite the asseverations of the pro-Austrian journals the Italians have shewn that wherever they can meet the Austrians on equal terms they are fully a match for them. Custozza was a struggle between bayonets and fortresses; the naval engagement at Lissa, which seems to have been in reality a drawn battle as far as the result is concerned, though the Italians suffered the greatest amount of injury, is about to be investigated by a court-martial, before which Admiral Persano will be called to explain the tactics which are regarded in Italy as so utterly absurd as to suggest the suspicion of treason—that Persano will be found to have adopted an utterly unwise plan of battle is tolerably certain; but it may be predicted, with equal confidence, that his enemies will fail to adduce the smallest grain of evidence in support of the charge of treason.

Meantime, the Sovereigns not implicated in the war are at their country palaces, drinking mineral waters, or taking sea-baths. The Czar, with his family, is at the magnificent seat of Czarskoe Coelo, where pretty Princess Dagmar is shortly to be married to the new heir to the Russian crown, a union due, as I learn from private sources, to the absolute determination of the Empress, whose affection for the fair and charming daughter of King Christian is so great that she has at lengh triumphed over the Princess's hesitations, and will thus at length carry out her favourite desire to have her for a daughter. The King and Queen of the Belgians are still engaged in visiting the various provinces of their prosperous little kingdom, amidst the enthusiastic greetings of the people, and the Emperor Napoleon has left St. Cloud and gone to Vichy.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 10.

Calculations of the difference of apparent time between the Old World and the New, and the odd fact that a telegram sent from Paris to New York "will be received in the latter city before the hour at which it was sent," are disputing the attention of the Parisian public with the news of the negotiations which are to confirm to Prussia the gains of her wonderful successes in the field. M. Babinet, of the Institute, is endeavouring to calm down the enthusiasm of French readers by reminding them that the materials which compose the external covering of the cable are perishable; and other croakers are reminding their fellow citizens that every gain to Prussia will be equivalent to a loss to France. The Prussians are decidedly unpopular here. The "Grande Armée" can no longer plume itself on its absolute superiority to the armies of all other countries; and Prussia, enlarged by her coming annexation by an extent of 8333 square miles, and her people swollen to a nation of 26,600 souls, is considered to be a neighbour far too powerful to be agreeable. Reuter, too, is beginning to speak of demands on the part of France, of "rectifications of frontiers" necessitated by the important changes about to be consummated in Germany; a "necessity" that the leading French journals have been insisting upon for some days past. The Emperor's sudden return from Vichy, just after the gay place of sojourn of fashionable dyspeptics had illuminated in honour of the arrival of the Prince Imperial, has given rise to much conflicting gossip. The public fancies that his Majesty must have been called back by urgent business; those who detest the cold rains and winds that are turning summer into December opine that the Emperor may possibly have been driven away by the incessant wet; and the *Moniteur*, alluding to the discrepancies of comment called forth by the Imperial presence in the suburbs of Paris, informs the public that the waters of Vichy did not agree with the Emperor, and that his health has been "infinitely better" since he returned to St. Cloud. Rumours of all kinds are rife here; some representing France and Prussia as on the most affectionate terms, others pointing to the possibility of war between them being brought about by the refusal of Prussia to accede to the French proposal of "rectification." In like manner, Italy and Austria are represented as on the point of resuming hostilities, the former claiming the Tyrol and Istria, the latter determined to retain those districts. Thus the interview between the Italian Prime Minister and Prince Napoleon is described as having been equally brief and decisive, Ricasoli saying, "*Monseigneur*, we must have the Tyrol and Istria, or I resign!" and the Prince replying, "*Monsieur le Baron*, you must sign the armistice, or lose the support of France and Prussia;" two hours after which interchange of ideas, continues gossip, the armistice was signed.

The King of Prussia opened at Berlin, on the 5th instant, the most important session ever yet held by the Prussian Chambers, addressing the assembled members as "Illustrious, noble, and dearly-cherished Lords and Gentlemen of the two Chambers," summing up the successes of the Prussian arms, attributing the same to "Divine Grace," and while lamenting the "death of valiant sons," and the "flowing of much precious blood," called on the nation "not to be proud of success," but, "whilst our flag is displayed from the Carpathians to the Rhine, to bring to maturity the fruits that should spring from that sanguinary soaring by establishing a unanimous accord between the Government and the representatives of the people." The Royal speaker then proclaimed the financial state of the country to be excellent, but demanded that the Chamber should put an end, by voting the Budget to the abnormal administration to which the Government has been compelled to have recourse, during the last few years; stated that the ordinary sources of revenue would suffice to cover the cost of the war, demanded an act of indemnification for the measures necessitated by the war, the termination "for ever, of the conflict between us (the Government and the nation) and the more certainly that the political situation of the country will allow an extension of frontiers and the creation of a federal army, the expenses of which will be equally supported by all the members of the Confederation." The King next informing the Houses that measures for a convocation of a national representation of the confederate States will be immediately brought before them, alluded to "the immense importance of the measures which had brought him back to the capital," and concluded by expressing the hope that "Providence may deign to vouchsafe to the future of Prussia the same blessings that have been so visibly lavished on her in the time that is past."

The enthusiastic applause that welcomed the entrance of the King, and followed the conclusion of the Royal speech, indicate the probability that the Act of Indemnity demanded by the Sovereign will be granted by the Chambers, after which, it is confidently asserted, the lower House will return to its former demand for Constitutional Government.

The ex-rulers of the States threatened with absorption by Prussia, are still talking of demanding a Congress to protect their "rights," and seem to be counting on the support of Russia, whose alliances have so intimately connected her reigning House with nearly all of them. They are not very likely, however, to escape the fate to which Bismark has doomed them, and which their subjects appear to contemplate with much more equanimity than they. That the Southern States excluded from the Zollverein, and precluded from grouping themselves under Austria, will be compelled sooner or later, to seek for annexation to Prussia, is abundantly evident. Their discouragement, and that of Austria, is profound. Baden, whose Grand-Duke is son-in-law to King William, has occupied the citadel of Rastadt, pretending that, the Federal pact being dissolved, the right of Baden to garrison that fortress has returned to her.

From all quarters comes evidence of the reluctance of both Italy and Austria to discontinue the struggle, but the Emperor Napoleon is believed to be too much in earnest in his wish to see peace restored for them to venture on thwarting his efforts in the peace-making line. The Italians appear to have made the most of the interval, prior to the acceptance of the armistice, to push on northwards, with a view to giving colour to their demands of territory in that direction. Their reluctance to content themselves with the cession of Venetia only, was fully met by the determination of Austria not to agree to the armistice until the Italians had retired from the Tyrol and the Trentino; and as the latest telegrams inform us that the Italian forces are returning from those districts, it would appear that the advisers of the Kaiser have gained their point. The Italian troops will occupy Venetia as the Austrians evacuate it; and as soon as this change has been effected, the Venetians will be called upon to pronounce on their future destiny. The one question to be propounded at the approaching *plebiscite* will be "Annexation to the kingdom of Italy?" and the answer to this must be given by "yes" or "no."

The tone of the despatches of the Archduke Albrecht after Custozza was greatly admired. Victor Emmanuel was styled in them "the King of Italy," his army was "the Italian army," and justice was rendered to the heroic bravery displayed by the latter in that ill-planned fight. But Admiral Tegethoff in his official account of the engagement off Lissa, is far from emulating the good taste and frankness of the Archduke. The Italian ships are spoken of as the "Sardinian Navy," their sovereign as the "King of Sardinia." Admiral Persano has also published his account of the engagement, and certainly the heroism displayed by the Italians, and the traits of daring and coolness he recalls, fully bear out his assertion that "the day is one of which Italy will always have reason to be proud."

The Pope and the Cardinals are reported as extremely despondent. The French troops will, it is thought, evacuate Rome on the 15th of September. The prospects of the Italian kingdom are too promising not to cause the liveliest apprehensions among the priestly rulers of the Eternal City; and among the many other "signs of the times" which the spirit of ecclesiasticism persists in reading backwards, the suppression of the monastic orders in Italy and the recent marriages of several priests, fill the Roman conclave with despair. The Pope, under these circumstances, has determined to economise the amount usually spent on the costly annual stay of the Papal Court at Castel Gondolfo, and will accordingly pass the summer at Rome, contrary, it is said, to the advice of his physicians. Cardinal Antonelli is said to be really very ill, and to be probably approaching the term of his mortal career. "The truth of my action, during these troubled times, can never be made known until the death of his Holiness shall allow of my speaking out frankly," says the Cardinal, when talking confidentially to his friends. "My attitude, in regard to the events of these days, will never be correctly understood during the lifetime of the Cardinal," says Pius the Ninth, when speaking in confidence to those who are honoured with his intimacy. From which it would seem that these two exalted personages are by no means so entirely "hand and glove" as has generally been supposed.

The sufferings in the military hospitals of Germany are frightful. Cholera, typhus, and hospital gangrene are making frightful ravages, as shown by the glimpses we get, from time to time, of the domestic desolation caused by the late campaign. Mention was made in one of my late letters of an Italian widow who has lost four sons in this war; the *Kreutz-Zeitung* has just published the following announcement among its advertisements:—

"Profoundly moved, I announce to my relatives and friends that my beloved husband died yesterday morning, in consequence of the terrible emotion caused by the death of our children. Our five *sons*, Frank, Ernest, George, Leopold, and Henry have all shed their blood for their dearly-loved Emperor. Four young widows and my only daughter share my desolation.

"DE STAVOLINSKA, *née* DE RADETZKI."

The Empress Charlotte of Mexico is here, staying at the Hotel du Louvre, where she was visited yesterday by the Empress Eugenie. She has come, it is understood, to carry out some important negotiations with the French Government.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

The Emperor's fête has gone off as splendidly as usual, with the accustomed *largesses* of flags, illuminations, decorations, distribution of alms to the poor, of extra rations, wine, and holiday to the troops, commutations of penal inflictions on minor offenders, theatrical representations gratis, regattas, and so forth; but, alas! not with the usual exemption from confusion and consequent accidents, which has hitherto been the privilege of Parisian "high-tides." One of the bridges having been closed for the convenience of the works in the Champ de Mars, the crowd pressed on, from opposite directions, after the conclusion of the westend fireworks, and the two streams, notwithstanding the efforts of the police and the military to prevent the collision, ran into each other at the entrance of the Pont de la Concorde, and became at once a tangled mass of confusion and violence. Such was the pressing of the crowd, that the mounted guard was forced backwards across the bridge, nearly to the railings of the Legislative Palace. A woman was the first to fall in the frightful confusion, but escaped, strange to say, unhurt, owing to several others falling over her and forming a sort of arch; all those who thus unwittingly protected her being trampled to death. From sixteen to twenty children, more or less injured, have been restored to their parents; of the nine persons killed on the spot, seven have been identified by their relatives, two still remaining at the Morgue. About thirty have been seriously injured. The railways had brought an immense number of visitors to Paris, and over two millions of people are believed to have been on the scene of the *fête*. There appears to have been gross neglect on a part of a portion of this crowd, of the directions and warnings of the police and the soldier; and it is said that a band of young men, yelling, shouting, and plying their elbows, with the evident intention of creating alarm and disorder, were the immediate cause of the panic that has produced so lamentable a result. To those who know how orderly, polite, and self-possessed is a true Parisian crowd, bent on "pleasuring," it can hardly be a matter of doubt that the riotous youths aforesaid must have been an importation from some country beyond the frontiers of France, while those who recall with regret the habitual rudeness of crowds to the north of the Channel, and the especial roughness and insolence by which English tourists brought over to Boulogne and Calais by the cheap excursion trains, have been "immortalising" themselves in those towns, will hardly escape the visitation of an uncomfortable suspicion that this unfortunate occurrence, the first on record in the annals of French festivals, may possibly have been brought about by certain specimens of the class which, to the disgrace of a noble people, is known to the present day as the "English rough."

The course of political affairs has been, this week, sufficiently calm to justify the hope that the quarrel which so lately occupied the anxious thoughts of this hemisphere has now passed definitively under the auspices of "Captain Pen." The Empress of Mexico has come to this city to entreat the Emperor to leave the French troops a year longer in Mexico, and to place General Douay at their head instead of Marshal Bazaine, who, since his marriage with the beautiful heiress of many millions of Mexican dollars, has shown a tendency to sheathe his sword in roses, very inconvenient in the present position of Mexican affairs. The fair, spirited, energetic Charlotte is believed to demand, moreover, the guarantee of a loan of three hundred millions of francs, necessitated by the liabilities created by preceding Governments, and which Maximilian considers that it would be neither just nor politic for him to repudiate, but which the Mexican Exchequer is absolutely inadequate to meet. The French people have never looked amicably on their Emperor's scheme for regenerating Mexico; and if the fate of the prayer of Maximilian's Consort depended upon their decision, it would certainly go hard with the new empire. But the Emperor Napoleon is tenacious, generous, and very desirous to see the foundation of "a Latin" Power strong enough to oppose a barrier to the southward flow of Anglo-Saxon colonisation in the New World. He will, therefore, exert all his astuteness to assure the success of the attempt he has prompted Maximilian to make, so far as he can do so without exciting against himself the ire of the United States. If the Americans resident here may be taken, as is probable, as the representatives of the sentiments of the great body of their countrymen towards the new empire, those sentiments may be fairly set down as being the reverse of amiable. Every report of progress made by the new empire towards acquiring solidity is met by them with anger and derision; every symptom of trouble and discouragement, with the liveliest satisfaction. They seem not only to prefer theoretically a state of anarchy, license, and marasm calling itself "a republic," to a more orderly and hopeful one under the auspices of "a monarchy," but resent with indignation even the chance of any amelioration in the magnificent country of the Incas, which would lessen their prospect of ultimately absorbing it into the Union. It is, therefore, not a very hopeful sign for the present fortunes of the good work which Maximilian is so conscientiously endeavouring to carry out under enormous difficulties, that the American colony here is jubilant over the pressing difficulties whose existence and magnitude they consider as being sufficiently evidenced by the mission which the Empress Charlotte has taken upon herself. Rumour, indeed, asserts that this high-spirited lady, going one day into her husband's cabinet, found him in the act of drawing up a State paper, which, as she glanced over his shoulder, she saw was a formal Act of Abdication of the Mexican Throne; that she instantly took the pen out of his hand, and tore up the paper, adjuring him not to give way to a moment of discouragement, and promising him to proceed forthwith to Paris, to lay before Napoleon the necessities of the situation, and to induce him to give to the new Empire the aid which alone can enable it to maintain and consolidate itself amidst the factions of the anarchists, who have too long thriven on the ruin of the country.

The only event of European importance that has occurred during the week is the demand of the Emperor for a slight rectification of frontiers, intended to straighten a loop in the north-east, partly in the occupation of Belgium, partly in that of Prussia. The bits of territory asked for are but small, and the demand in itself must be of little importance, were it not, probably, an indication that the Emperor has not lost sight of his hereditary displeasure against the boundaries of 1815, shared as it is by the entire French people, and that he and they will be heard again upon the subject, as soon as a favourable opportunity shall present itself. The fact that such a demand was made, has naturally caused a profound sensation throughout Europe; and not a few rapid inductions went the length of inferring that the Emperor Napoleon had accompanied his demand with a very plain intimation of his determination to enforce it. That King William, pushed on by the German people towards a movement of unification far more radical and sweeping than he seems prepared to carry out, could venture to propose, at such a moment, the cession of one inch of German soil to the Power which all Germany regards with bitterness and disgust, is so evidently impossible, that the French Emperor cannot be imagined to have deceived himself as to the chances of such a demand being accepted. The reply of King William, asserting the impossibility, for certain reasons, of entertaining the Imperial demand, and the Emperor's rejoinder, admitting the force of the reasons assigned by the Prussian Government, the whole affair being conducted in courteous terms on both sides, and full of the most friendly character—have, for the present, wound up the affair; and from the whole tone of what might almost look—but for the well-known sentiments of France and her rulers—like a little bit of comedy, got up, in concert, between the clever actors of Paris and Berlin, it seems tolerably evident that the Emperor has only put forth the feeler as a reminder to Europe, to be used by-and-bye, and that King William and his adviser were aware of this fact. That the Emperor Napoleon, while accepting what he doubtless regards as a postponement of the national claim, has accompanied his friendly assurances with the expression of a hope that Prussia will not push her new southern frontiers below "the line of the Main," is probably intended not only as a protest against the annexation of any portion of Austria's German territory, but also to give to France an additional "handle," for the advancement of her own cherished designs, when Prussia shall have completed her "manifest destiny" of merging her petty monarchy in the great "Empire of Germany," which is now coming so clearly into view, and must necessarily attract to itself all the *disjecta membra* of the "German Fatherland." Nor would it be, perhaps, a very rash hypothesis that should assume a preliminary understanding, mutually satisfactory to both parties, as having been arrived at, a couple of years ago, between the two long heads—both so well understanding the virtue of waiting—which then put their astuteness together at the pleasant Imperial Villa at Biarritz.

Just now, King William—a curious compound of obstinacy and hesitation—seems to be wavering in regard to what probably is, certainly what ought to be, the programme of his Minister. Being father-in-law, uncle, nephew, cousin, &c., to all the potentates of Germany, big and little, he is being worked upon, on all sides, by the relatives without whose dispossession the Prussian Crown cannot annex the territories the Prussian arms have conquered; and as none of these relatives seem to take kindly their extinction out of the Almanach of Gotha, King William is much disquieted in spirit, and talks less of the future German Empire, and more of Prussia, as the glorified head of a new and Prussianised Confederation of German States. Yet how can the horrors of a fratricidal struggle, so costly, so murderous, be justified, even on the barbarous principles still regnant through partially-enlightened Europe, as among the lowest savages of our absurd little planet, unless, out of it, there shall be evolved a great gain to the world, through the blending into one homogeneous nationality of the great German family, now all but lost, as an element of European strength and progress, through the weakening influence of its internal subdivision? But whatever may be the anxiety of the German princelings to preserve their petty dignities, the German people are too consciously interested in the abolition of the artificial barriers that divide the various portions of the common country, that the King will probably be forced to rise to the height of the "destiny" he will have done so much to accomplish. Should the forthcoming German Parliament vote the union of all the German land under the sceptre of the House of Hohenzollern, it will be difficult for King William to reject their award; and even should the consummation, so ardently desired by the immense majority of the German people, be postponed for the moment, the union of the Teutonic people would inevitably take place under the successor of King William.

The Czar, equally linked by intermarriage with the petty German potentates, is thought to be indisposed to their immediate extinction. But it is hardly probable, whatever may be his personal feelings in the matter, that he would risk an armed interference on their behalf; and no argument save that of the sword is likely to avail for any length of time against a will as persistent as that of the Prussian Minister, backed by the determination of forty millions of wills as dogged as his.

The sovereigns of Belgium are still continuing their progress through the little kingdom so well satisfied with its own autonomy; and the Empress Charlotte will make them a short visit before she returns, via Nazaire and Vera Cruz, to the Mexican capital. Portugal appears to be bathing and taking the air, giving no signs of political existence. The Spanish Court is also taking care of its health at Zarauz, and the country has passed the week without a revolution. In Holland nothing has occurred calling for comment. Sweden is in the same category. Denmark has finished the revision of her Constitution and demands a plebiscite (which has no great chance of being granted) to the North Schleswigers to decide under whose sceptre they will live, the South Schleswigers and Prussians protesting violently against the demand, and getting up addresses to the King of Prussia imploring him to pay no heed to the "perfidious suggestion."

Austria is evacuating the Quadrilateral, and Italy is continuing the organisation of Venetia, and preparing to bring Admiral Persano to the court-martial he demands.

The Pope is said to have changed his tone since the receipt of an autograph letter from his "Protector," imploring him to aid him in the "immense difficulties" of a position which his Holiness considers him to feel as too difficult even for his energies, and to have determined, in consequence, to pray for him daily, despite the virtual excommunication launched against him.

STELLA.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1469168

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 15.

Saxonia (s.), 500 tons, Captain Smith, from Rockhampton 9th instant. Passengers—Mrs. M'Lellan, and 22 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

City of Brisbane (s.), 504 tons, Captain F. C. Knight, from Brisbane the 13th instant. Passengers—Major and Mrs. Robison, Dr. and Mrs. Tassell, Misses Thompson (2), Miss Dick, Hon. E. D. Thomson, Hon. R. Towns, Dr. Costerton, T. Harden, M.L.A., Messrs. W. Box, W. Webster, C. Moore, J. Foote, G. Simmie, and 55 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Kite, brig, 188 tons, Captain Hamon, from Melbourne 6th instant. Captain, agent.

DEPARTURE.—October 15.

Sarah Pile, for Hokitika.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—October 16.

Lushow, for New Caledonia; Mary Miller, for Hongkong; Beautiful Star (s.), for Hokitika; Clutha, City of Melbourne (s.), for Melbourne; Jane Blyth, for Valparaiso; Rita, for Auckland; Telegraph (s.), Queensland (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCES.—October 15.

Clutha, schooner, 150 tons, Captain Bruce, for Melbourne.

Sarah Pile, schooner, 115 tons, Captain Yull, for Hokitika. Passengers—Mrs. E. Williams, Mrs. Bray, Miss M'Donald, Mrs. Newton, Mr. Cross, and 42 in the steerage.

Jane Blyth, barque, 487 tons, Captain Bewley, for Valparaiso. Passengers—Messrs. Stewart, Buckley, Moffitt, and 1 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 15.

Mary Jane, from Shoalhaven, with 200 bags maize, 18 bags potatoes; Cumbria, from Brisbane Water, with 12,000 feet timber; Messenger, from Port Stephens, with 10,000 feet timber, 4000 spokes, 35 bags oysters; Jessie, from Port Macquarie, with 220 bags maize, 5000 lengths cedar, 500 staves, 30 cwt. bacon, 1 keg butter, 1 bale beeswax, 7 boxes eggs; Cleone, from Macleay River, with 4 bags beans, 20 bags maize, 2 kegs lard, 173 hides, 6 bags horns, 10 casks tallow, 39 casks pork, 2000 staves, 10 cases eggs, 3 cases honey, 3 cases beeswax, 10 bags 78 sides bacon, 38 hams, 42 tierces beef, 2 kegs butter, 3000 pumpkins; Colleen Bawn, from Manning River, with 30,000 feet hardwood, 44 bags maize, Bellinger, Isle of Thanet, J. G. Colsson, Comet, from Bellinger River, with 76,000 feet cedar, 100 bushels 775 bags maize, 7 sides bacon; Woniora (s.), from Bulli, with 200 tons coal; Spunkie, Atlantic, Village Belle, Mountain Maid, Gratia, Jessie, Heather Bell, Notion, from Newcastle, with 1390 tons coal; Gorilla, Esther, from the Manning River, with 850 bags maize, 2 cases eggs, 2 tons 4 bags bacon, 3 coops fowls, 6 hides, 11 bags potatoes; Coonanbara (s.), from the Hunter River, with 320 trusses hay, 65 bags maize, 18 bags oysters, 6 baskets prawns, 2 cases eggs, 151 sheep, 1 coop poultry, and sundries.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 15.

Cumbria, for Brisbane Water; Messenger, for Port Stephens; Falcon, for Richmond River; Titania, for Manning River; Woniora (s.), for Bulli; Agnes, Caroline, Maria, Atlantic, Clara, Hannah Broomfield, Mountain Maid, Heather Bell, for Newcastle; Centurion, for Shoalhaven.

IMPORTS.—October 15.

Saxonia (s.), from Rockhampton: 25 bales 1 pocket wool, Irwin and Turner; 20 bales wool, John Black and Co.; 31 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 12 bales wool, Commercial Bank; 2 bales wool, H. Beit; 20 bales wool, Montefiore, Joseph, and Co.; 4 bales wool, James Graham; 8 bales wool, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 299 pieces copper, P. D. C. M. Company; 1 parcel gold (271 oz. 2 dwts. 1 gr.), A. H. Richardson; 1 parcel gold (203 oz. 6 dwts. 3 grs.), Bank New South Wales; 7 hogsheads tallow, 43 hides, 1 bale sheepskins, 6 bales wool, Order.

City of Brisbane (s.), from Brisbane: 666 hides, 6 bales wool, 5 bundles sheepskins, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.; 1 bale wool, 1 bag clippings, Ferguson, Webb, and Co.; 5 cases, M. Benjamin; 12 bales paper, Bright Brothers; 1 case, J. B. Boyce; 3 bundles blankets, Tyme, Heath, and Co.; 4 trunks boots, Benjamin Rolls; 1 parcel gold (£105), Flavelle, Brothers; 6 casks fruit, Herrod; 3 casks fruit, Andrews; 2 cases fruit, 2 casks fruit, Hargraves.

EXPORTS.—October 15.

City of Adelaide (s.), for Melbourne: 227 packages tea, Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome; 4 boxes opium, A. Tange and Co.; 16 carts, 1 horse, 6 packages, J. Powell; 3 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 15 cases drapery, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 box jewellery, J. Black and Co.; 5 packages drapery, Keep and Parsons; 5 packages oil, 16 casks tallow, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 5000 sovereigns, Oriental Bank; 2 barrels eggs, 18 kegs butter, Whittingham, Brothers; 2 bales tweed, C. J. Byrnes and Co.; 1 package, R. Massie; 5 packages, A. S. N. Co.; 12 packages, Exhibition; 18 casks butter, H. Clarke; 200 cases fruit, M'Roberts; 141 cases fruit, 49 bags oysters, P. James; 200 bags maize, H. H. Beauchamp; 3 pieces timber, W. Jolly and Co.; 20 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 1 package, G. Fox and Co.; 350 bags maize, Campbell and Co.; 74 cases fruit, 4 bags oysters, J. Sainty; 11 bags oysters, Williams; 6 bags oysters, Baxter; 172 cases fruit, T. Lawless; 252 cases fruit, W. Wright; 8 bags oysters, Dykes; 310 cases fruit, P. Cullen; 1 package, C. K. Moore; 78 cases fruit, J. Brown; 26 bags maize, 1 barrel butter, Isbester; 65 cases fruit, J. Pope; 30 cases fruit, Nipper and See; 120 bags maize, 6 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 12 bags oysters, G. Clarke; 48 bags oysters, R. Emerson.

Clutha, for Melbourne: 1509 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 457 bags maize, J. Walker.

Sarah Pile, for Hokitika: 2 quarter-casks sherry, 50 cases claret, A. Cohen; 14 casks soda, Franck, Brothers, and Co.; 8 cases, A. S. N. Company; 40 kegs butter, 57 bags maize, C. B. Bond; 35 tons coal, 120 cases fruit, 2 cases plants, 16 casks biscuit, R. Pile; 40 kegs butter, 500 spokes, G. Sutherland; 20 casks butter, J. M'Kanney; 1100 felloes, 37 pairs naves, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 21 casks butter, R. J. Hardy; 2 cases boots 4 bales leather, Alderson and Son; 2 cases fancy goods, 4 packages, S. Hoffnung and Co.; 1800 feet timber, 1 case turnery, J. Booth; 3 packages, W. H. Deloitte.

Jane Blyth, for Valparaiso: 2 cases tobacco, 400 tons coal, Captain Bewley.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—

For Hongkong.—By the Mary Miller, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Lushow, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Valparaiso.—By the Jane Blyth, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Auckland.—By the Rita, this day, at noon.

For Manila.—By the Harriet Armitage, this day, at noon.

For Shanghai.—By the Tuisco, this day, at noon.

For Hokitika.—By the Beautiful Star (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Melbourne (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Telegraph (s.), and Queensland (s.), this day, at 3.30 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Auckland (s.), on Wednesday, at 11 a.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Saxonia (s.), on Wednesday, at 4.30 p.m.

OVERLAND MAIL, VIA TORRES STRAITS, PER HERO (S.).

Mails for India, Europe, &c., will be made up at this office, and forwarded from Sydney by a steamer leaving on or about the 16th instant, in time to enable the mails to be transhipped to the steamer Hero, which is appointed to leave Brisbane on the 20th instant.

Direct mails will be made up for the following places:—Port Denison, Somerset, Coepang, Batavia, Ceylon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, Penang, Manila, Hongkong, Aden, Mauritius, Reunion, Natal, Cape of Good Hope, Malta, Gibraltar, Marseilles travelling Post-office, Marseilles to Lyons, Austrian Post-office, Alexandria, United Kingdom via Marseilles, and ditto via Southampton.

The rates of postage charged in Sydney will be the same as those by the steamers of the P. and O. Company, but it must be understood that correspondence to the United Kingdom forwarded by this opportunity is liable to an extra charge on delivery, should the mails happen to be conveyed from Singapore by any but British packets.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 11th October, 1866.

MAILS PER MADRAS, VIA SUEZ.

The Royal Mail Steamship MADRAS will be dispatched with the usual mails on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

The times appointed for closing are:—

For registered letters at 3.30 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, with the exception of those addressed to the United Kingdom, which may be registered between the hours of 9 and 10 a.m., on the 24th instant.

For ordinary letters not addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

For ordinary letters addressed to the United Kingdom, and Galle, 11 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers not addressed to the United Kingdom, 8 a.m., 24th.

For newspapers addressed to the United Kingdom, 10 a.m., 24th.

All letters and newspapers posted in the Sydney iron receivers must be so posted before 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

Late letters, addressed to places other than the United Kingdom and Galle, may be posted at the General Post Office up till 11 a.m. on the 24th; and late letters, addressed to the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, at the General Post Office and Moore's Wharf, up till 1 p.m. Such letters, however, must bear an extra sixpenny stamp, as a late fee, in addition to the ordinary postage, otherwise they will not be forwarded.

For any further information, the public are referred to the Postal Guide, which is published monthly.

JOSEPH DOCKER, Postmaster-General.

General Post Office, Sydney, 11th October, 1866.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, October 15: Queensland (s.), 387 tons, Captain Hamlyn, for Brisbane; Hero, C. C. M. S., 765 tons, Captain Logan, for Moreton Bay; City of Melbourne (s.), 615 tons, Captain Walker, for Melbourne; Claud Hamilton (s.), 539 tons, Captain Ponsonby, for Hokitika; Blackbird (s.), 531 tons, Captain Sawell, for Melbourne; Saxonia (s.), 243 tons, Captain Smith, for Rockhampton; Strathdon, ship, 1011 tons, Captain Pile, for London; Matador, barque, 249 tons, Captain Oostinga, for Wallaroo; Day Dawn, barque, 306 tons, Captain Jones, for Auckland, via Newcastle.

The following extract is from a private letter from Captain Alexander Longmuir, of Sydney, commanding the Rose of Australia, which sailed from Newcastle to Mauritius on the 7th July last:—"On the third day out commenced the heaviest N.E. gale I ever experienced on this coast; lay to under close reefed maintopsail more than forty-eight hours, receiving some damage. If that gale blew home to the coast there must have been much damage done. In the height of the gale it fell dead calm; took all possible care to avoid reefs and shoals, but at 3 o'clock a.m., 26th July, was alarmed by the cry of 'Breakers ahead;' was on deck at once, and found we were running right on a reef. Every effort was now made to save the ship; the morning was dark and rainy: we were within five yards of the reef, which appeared to form a semicircle, and we in the middle. The yards were braced up, and we crept slowly along the reef. In five minutes the cry is 'Breakers ahead!' Round comes the ship, and we try to clear the reef on the other tack. In a few minutes the cry is again 'Breakers ahead—all round.' For three hours we worked there, till the hand of God took us out of the danger. It is known as the Eastern Fields, a cluster of reefs. When I got the sun, found the chronometer fifty miles wrong. Next day entered Torres Straits by the northern channel; found three vessels lying at anchor, afraid to proceed on account of the bad weather. My old friend the Melanie, along with the rest under Stephen Island, collecting beche-de-mer, having on board Captain Gibbin and his crew, of the barque Cathay, of Sydney, bound to Batavia, but wrecked on the Eastern Fields on the 19th July. The other captains, finding that I was acquainted with those parts, requested me to take the lead and they would follow. First starts the Rose of Australia, following close behind the English brig Woodbine; third, the Dutch brig Doesborgh, and fourth, the French barque Mayotte. In two days I had them clear of all danger, though the weather was bad; passed close to some of the islands, where we saw the natives capering on the beach, and waving branches. I was on board the different ships and much made of; the Frenchman was to have given a grand party when we got clear, but the time happened to be sundown, and I would not lower my boats so late, but before parting, the vessels all formed into a line and I bade them adieu with my flag. The Englishman fired two muskets, the Dutchman four guns, and the Frenchman four guns, and so we parted. On the 4th September arrived at Mauritius all well."

The City of Brisbane (s.) left Brisbane on Saturday at 11 a.m., and came through the South Channel, leaving Point Look-out at 3 p.m. She had moderate southerly winds and cloudy weather to Seal Rock Point, and light S. E. winds and fine weather the remainder of the passage; arriving at the Company's Wharf, Sydney, on Monday at 9.30 a.m.

The steamer James Paterson was passed on Saturday at 5 p.m. off Stradbroke Island.

The Wreck of the Cawarra.—Our Newcastle correspondent informs us that divers have been at work endeavouring to recover the wreck of the steamer Cawarra, but have only succeeded in raising a part of a brass cock. The large diving apparatus would not act properly, so a new one will have to be substituted.

The Saxonia (s.) left Rockhampton on the 11th instant at 10.45 a.m., crossed the Flats at noon, rounded Cape Capricorn at 5.45 p.m., passed Lady Elliott's Island at 3.15 a.m. on the 12th, Cape Moreton at 2 a.m. on the 13th, Smoky Cape at 5.30 a.m., and entered Sydney Heads at 6 a.m. on the 15th, arriving alongside the Company's Wharf at 7 a.m. Fresh head winds prevailed throughout the passage.

The captain of the schooner Cleone informs us that at 4.30 a.m. on the 11th instant his vessel was nearly run down by the steamer Lady Young. The Cleone, bound south, was hugging the land between the Seal Rocks and Cape Hawke, with a moderate westerly wind, the Lady Young was bound north, and the three lights could be plainly seen from the deck of the schooner. The steamer did not alter her course until within two lengths of the schooner, when the man at the wheel of the former first starboarded his helm, and then put it port, as he should have done in the first instance, causing the two vessels to come so close that it was almost possible to step from one to the other. Captain Inglis says that his lights were burning brightly the whole time, and his opinion is that there was no look-out on board the Lady Young.

The Russians are continuing their efforts to get up the vessels sunk at the entrance of the Port of Sebastopol at the beginning of the Crimean war. The steamers and small vessels have already been got up, and a few days back the Twelve Apostles, of 120 guns, was raised.—*Mitchell's Register*, August 11.

Correcting Compass Variations.—Few things are more annoying to the mariner than the compass variations which, especially in the navigation of iron ships, he has to provide against. An extremely simple and ingenious mode of ascertaining the deviation has, however, been devised by a Naval Commander connected with the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, United States, which will remove all difficulty in the matter. It is proposed to take an ordinary compass card, and erect upon its centre a fine copper wire, from 4in. or 8in. in height, and perpendicular to its plane. At the moment of the sun's meridian passage, as indicated by the noon observation for latitude, note the direction of the shadow cast by the wire on the compass card. The angle contained between the direction and that of the north and south line of the card will give the variation and local attraction combined. Small errors are involved in this method, but the approximation is close enough for the purpose for which it is intended. As there would, of course, be no difficulty in making this wire a permanent fixture to the card, it would be obvious that this arrangement would enable the deviation of the compass to be daily tested.—*Mechanics' Magazine*.

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVALS.

October 13.—John and Pauline, Hamburg barque, 262 tons, Jockin, from Melbourne.

October 13.—Eliza Goddard, brig, 191 tons, Davis, from Melbourne.

October 13.—Edinburgh, ship, 698 tons, Watt, from Adelaide.

October 13.—Phillis, brig, 230 tons, Lake, from Adelaide, with 57 tons flour.

October 13.—Cathay, barque, 198 tons, Webber, from Melbourne.

October 13.—Stranger, schooner, 248 tons, Rhuwald, from Adelaide.

October 14.—Lady Darling (s.), 537 tons, Clark, from Melbourne.

October 14.—Fairy Rock, brig, 191 tons, Darby, from Melbourne.

COASTERS INWARDS.

October 13.—Colonist, Adolphus, Active.

October 14.—Martha, Leonidas, Maid of Riverton, all from Sydney.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVAL.

October 12.—Bertha, from Grafton.

The Northern Harbours.—The Portmaster, Lieutenant Heath, R.N., arrived by the pilot schooner Enid, on Saturday last, on his way to Port Denison. Lieutenant Heath left Brisbane on Friday, 21st ultimo; crossed Wide Bay bar on the 23rd, and on reaching Woody Island landed and fitted the lantern apparatus upon one of the towers; the second tower had not sufficiently reached completion to enable him to fit apparatus similar to that placed on the other. Lieutenant Heath then proceeded to Rodd's Bay, and completed a survey of the harbour, commenced by him on the occasion of his last visit about twelve months ago. A call was next made at Gatcombe Head, and the lantern portion of the light at that place landed and fixed. The illuminatory apparatus, or lenses and reflectors for the lights at Gatcombe Head and Woody Island, have not yet arrived from England, but are daily expected. The lights on either place cannot, therefore, be permanently fixed until the illuminatory apparatus arrives. On Thursday evening the Enid was off Keppel Bay, and she made fast to the Pilot Wharf, Rockhampton, on Saturday. Lieutenant Heath left town last evening, and intends calling at Broadsound and Pioneer for the purpose of inspecting the harbour at each place. He will then proceed to Port Denison, and fit a portion of the lantern apparatus on the lighthouse on the northern head of the harbour, the material being conveyed thither by the Government steamer Platypus, which has been dispatched to Port Denison with immigrants from Brisbane. If possible, Lieutenant Heath intends extending his visit of inspection to Cleveland Bay and Port Hinchinbrook. The lightship to be stationed at the Elbow, in Keppel Bay, leaves Brisbane to-day in tow of the Lady Bowen, and on her arrival in the bay will be moored at her station, and a temporary light will be displayed until the arrival of Lieutenant Heath from the North, when the light will be permanently fixed.—*Queensland Guardian*, October 13.

Smart Work.—The Salamander, a ship of 1000 tons, Captain Clark (the skipper of the far-famed Marco Polo), anchored alongside the wharf at Gladstone on Sunday last, and on Wednesday afternoon put to sea with about 320 head of cattle for the southern markets.—*Ibid.*

HONGKONG.

ARRIVALS.

August 13.—Veritas, from Newcastle.

August 16.—Abbotsford, from Newcastle; Ceres, from Sydney.

August 22.—Belvidere, from Newcastle.

FOOCHOW.

LOADING.

August 28.—Maury, for Australia; Rantipole, for Sydney.

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON REGATTA.

The Royal Yacht Squadron Regatta commenced on August 7, under very favourable auspices. The Roads were full of yachts, and prominent among them were the Dagmar, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales; the royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and the Alberta and Elfin, royal tenders.

The race this day was for her Majesty's Cup, for schooners belonging to the Royal Yacht Squadron. Queen's Course. A time race. R.Y.S. scale. Thames measurement. The following yachts were entered:—Pantomime, 140, Colonel S. Markham; Shark, 175, Earl of Cardigan; Egeria, 161, J. Mulholland, Esq.; Intrepid, 75, Count de Monceaux. At 10 o'clock precisely the starting gun was fired. The smallest yacht, the Intrepid, was off almost as soon as the report was heard, and the other three in a cluster. The first time the vessels passed the Warner Light the time was taken as follows:—Egeria, 10 h. 54 min.; Pantomime, 10 h. 55 min. 30 sec.; Shark, 10 h. 55 min. 46 sec.; Intrepid, 11 h. 0 min. 30 sec.

The time taken passing to the westward, off the Castle, was as under:—Egeria, 12 h. 15 min. 36 sec.; Pantomime, 12 h. 16 min. 30 sec.

The first round of the race was completed as under:—Egeria, 1 h. 0 min. 57 sec.; Pantomime, 1 h. 4 min. 48 sec.; Shark, 1 h. 8 min. 30 sec.

The final time was as follows:—Egeria, 4 hours 6 minutes 1 second; Pantomime, 4 hours 7 minutes 59 seconds. Being a difference of 1 minute 58 seconds, and as the time allowed for difference of tonnage was 3 minutes 34 seconds, the Pantomime won the race by 1 minute 27 seconds to spare. This was one of the best contested and interesting races ever witnessed at this regatta. The Town Regatta also took place this day, and as usual the after part of the day was observed as a holiday. The races created great interest, and were exceedingly well conducted.

The race for the following day, August 8, was a cutter race, open to all cutters not less than 30 or more than 100 tons, belonging to any Royal Yacht Club; Queen's course; time race on the Royal Yacht Squadron scale and Thames measurement. First prize, £70; second, £20; third, £10. The following were the entries for this prize:—Vindex, 45, A. Duncan, Esq.; Vanguard, 60, Captain Hughes; Fione, 78, E. Boutcher, Esq.; Arrow, 102, T. Chamberlayne, Esq.; Hirondelle, 68, Lord H. G. Lennox; Menai, 80, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Lloyd; Dione, 45, T. French, Esq.; Lulworth, 87, G. Duppe, Esq.; Niobe, 40, W. Gordon, Esq.; Rosebud, 38, Sir B. Chichester, Bart.; and Christabel, A. C. Kennard, Esq.

This being a time race, the Lulworth and Menai, being the largest vessels, and each of the same tonnage, gave the Hirondelle 4 minutes 2 seconds. The Hirondelle gives Vanguard 3 minutes 7 seconds; the Vanguard gives Christabel 4 minutes 1 second; and the Christabel gives Rosebud 7 minutes 16 seconds. The Vindex, Fione, Arrow, Dione, and Niobe did not appear at the starting-post.

At twenty-five minutes past 10 o'clock the preparatory gun was fired, and in five minutes more it was followed by another for starting. The Vanguard was the first to show her bowsprit clear of the rest, the Hirondelle coming out second, and the Menai who was clothed with canvas almost instantly, was the third, but very seriously threatening to take shortly a more prominent position. Lulworth was fourth, Rosebud fifth, and Christabel, who made a very bad start, brought up the rear. On being shut out at the Point, Vanguard was still the leading vessel, Menai having taken the second place. Lulworth had overhauled the Hirondelle, and Christabel considerably astern. On the way to the Warner, the Menai overhauled the Vanguard, and took the first place, rounding the Warner first, the Vanguard second, the Lulworth close astern, the Hirondelle fourth, and the Rosebud almost out of the race. On the return from the Warner, the time taken off Cowes Castle was as under:—Menai, 12h. 5 min.; Vanguard, 12h. 7min.; Hirondelle, 12h. 20min.; Christabel, 12h. 41min. 11sec.; Lulworth, 12h. 46min. 35sec.

Lulworth appeared to be out of her usual trim, and it was a matter of surprise to many who had known her former powers that she should have stood so poorly in the race. Even the Christabel, to whom the Lulworth would have to give time, ran by her, and she by no means seemed the vessel which, under the ownership of the late Mr. Weld, was almost a terror to all comers.

The race to the Warner for the second time presented little change with the exception that the Menai increased the distance between her and the Hirondelle. On going for a second time to the westward of Cowes the time was as follows:—Menai, 3h. 24min. 30sec.; Hirondelle, 3h. 31min. 30sec.; Vanguard, 3h. 40min.

The course to the Lepe for the second time was a beat, but this having been rounded it was a clear run before wind and with tide, and the Menai came along at a spanking pace that would have tried a fast steamer. The final point was won, and the time was thus taken:—Menai, 4h. 7min.; Hirondelle, 4h. 14min. 40 sec.; Vanguard, 4h. 28min.

Consequently the Menai wins the prize, independently of the four minutes two seconds she would have to allow the Hirondelle for difference of tonnage. As this boat was built last year by Mr. Ratsey, of Cowes, her victory this day has given the highest satisfaction.

August 9th was appointed for a race for £100, open to all yachts of not less than 30 tons belonging to a Royal Yacht Club. The course, around the island. The following yachts were entered:—Intrepid, 75, Count de Monceaux; Madcap, 70, Mr. J. S. Dunbar; Lulworth, 80, Mr. G. Duppa; Titania, 184, Earl of Rosse; Blue Bell, 164, Mr. F. Edwards; Arrow, 102, Mr. T. Chamberlayne; Pantomime, 140, Colonel Markham; Rosebud, 38, Sir B. Chichester; Vanguard, 61, Captain Hughes; Fione, 78, Mr. E. Boutcher; Vindex, 45, Mr. A. Duncan; Niobe, 40, Mr. W. Gordon; Egeria, 161, Mr. J. Mulholland; Alice, 57, Mr. T. G. Appleton; Hirondelle, 68, Lord G. Lennox; Christabel, 51, Mr. A. C. Kennard; Menai, 80, Colonel Lloyd; Lotus, 188, Earl Vane; Iolanthe, 88, Captain Miller; and Lufra, 205, Lord Ponsonby.

This was a handicap race, and the time to be allowed was as follows:—Rosebud, 0 minutes 0 seconds; Intrepid, 7 minutes 49 seconds; Madcap, 9 minutes 4 seconds; Iolanthe, 9 minutes 19 seconds; Vindex, 16 minutes 57 seconds; Alice, 17 minutes 23 seconds; Christabel, 20 minutes 4 seconds; Pantomime, 26 minutes 31 seconds; Niobe, 20 minutes 57 seconds; Lotus, 21 minutes 47 seconds; Vanguard, 22 minutes 12 seconds; Egeria, 23 minutes 58 seconds; Titania, 26 minutes 25 seconds; Hirondelle, 27 minutes 20 seconds; Blue Bell, 29 minutes 26 seconds; Lulworth, 31 minutes 39 seconds; Menai, 34 minutes 39 seconds; Fione, 34 minutes 39 seconds; Arrow, 44 minutes; and Lufra, 44 minutes.

The American sloop Alice did not start. The course was to the westward, and at half-past 10 precisely the starting gun was fired. The Lulworth was the first to get away, followed by the Titania, Intrepid, Pantomime, and Arrow, at short distances from each other. On making their way up the Solent channel, when just below Egypt House, the Pantomime made a long tack to the southward, and after her the Arrow made a long reach and took the second place. Some fine manœuvring then went on, and the Arrow and Lulworth had a desperate struggle for the first place. The indomitable and almost unconquerable Arrow then took the lead, and the Lufra, hitherto holding a good wind off Lymington Creek, weathered the Pantomime, and soon afterwards the whole first were, hull down, making their way through the Needles Passage, and any further notice of them could not be obtained. About half-past 4 o'clock there was a cry raised that the yachts were in sight, and this report turned out to be true, for far distant to the eastward was seen Lord Ponsonby's Lufra, a new vessel, and hitherto untried in racing; while to the leeward was observed, beating against the flood tide, the "old Arrow," and still further to the leeward Mr. Mulholland's Egeria; but as these two first vessels may be called upon to allow a considerable amount of time to some of the others, the result of the race must be deferred.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—October 15.

1 case watches, J. W. Hall
1 case gloves, Keep and Parsons
1 case haberdashery, Prince, Ogg, and Co.
1 case fancy goods, W. Saber
2 cases fancy goods, S. Hoffnung and Co.
7 boxes opium, Sun Kum On
200 cases sardines, Willis, Merry, and Lloyd
1 case haberdashery, Perry, Brothers
19 packages apparel, Duguid and Co.
1 coil rope, 1 bale duck, Mitchell and Co.
1 case merchandise, 1 case plate, J. Hamburger
1 case ties, Hobson and Whiting
29 packages wines and spirits, S. Bennett and Co.
75 cases pickles, 20 bales bags, J. Moores
1 case millinery, 2 cases gloves, 1 case lace, 1 case silks, Farmer, Painter, and Pope
1 case watches and materials, Veyret and Delarue
1 case jewellery, Flavelle, Brothers
2 cases gloves, 1 case silks, 1 case millinery, 2 cases lace, Thompson and Giles
2 packages haberdashery, 1 case gloves, D. Jones and Co.
5 packages haberdashery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
2 cases fancy goods, Berens, Levi, and Co.
2 cases jewellery, P. Falk and Co.
1 case silks, 1 case gloves, C. Newton, Brother, and Co.
2 cases gloves, Parrott, Brothers
1 package watches, Hardy, Brothers.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 14.—Andrew Berksten, from London; Black Swan (s.), from Launceston; You Yangs (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 13.—Rangitoto (s.), for Hokitika.

October 14.—Wave of Life, for London; Fanny, Sussex, for Newcastle.

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

October 12.—Queen of the Colonies, from London.

October 14.—Florence Irving (s.), from Sydney.

GRAFTON.

DEPARTURE.

October 14.—Agnes Irving (s.), for Sydney.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
October 15.	8.30 a.m.	South.	Light, cloudy, and hazy.
	Noon.	S.E.	Ditto, and clear.
	5 p.m.	E.N.E.	Ditto, and ditto.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 15.

Queensland.	9 a.m.	Bar.	Ther.	3 p.m.
Port Mackay ..	N. Fine			No report
Nebo ..	N. Fine			No report
Waverley ..	SE. Fine			No report
Rockhampton.	SE. Fine			No report
Hawkwood ..	NE. Fine			No report
Maryborough .	Calm. Fine			No report
Gayndah ..	Calm. Fine			No report
Brisbane ..	SE. Fine	30·269		No report
Toowoomba ..	Calm. Fine			No report
N. S. Wales.				
Tenterfield ..	SW. Fine			E. Fine
Grafton ..	SE. Fine	30·30	66·	NE. Fine
Glen Innes ..	NW. Fine			SW. Cloudy
Armidale ..	E. Fine	27·150	56·0	W. Fine
Tamworth ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Murrurundi ..	NW. Fine			NW. Very hot
Singleton ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Maitland ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Newcastle ..	S. Fine	30·346	62·5	ENE. Fine
Windsor ..	W. Fine			SW. Fine
Sydney ..	W. Fine	30·429		E by N. Fine, clear
South Head ..	S. Fine, cloudy			E. Fine
Wollongong ..	NE. Fine			NE. Fine
Kiama ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Bathurst ..	W. Fine	28·152	58·	Calm. Fine
Mudgee ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Cassilis ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine
Wellington ..	S., light. Fine			W. Fine, hot
Dubbo ..	Calm. Fine, cloudy			Calm. Fine
Orange ..	NW. Fine, clear			Calm. Fine
Forbes ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Young ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Wagga Wagga	Calm. Fine, clear			SW., light. Fine
Urana ..	NE. Fine			Calm. Fine
Deniliquin ..	NW. Fine, clear	30·056	63·	NW. Fine
Hay ..	NW. Fine			SW. Fine
Moulamein ..	Calm. Fine, warm			N. Fine
Euston ..	No report			No report
Wentworth ..	No report			No report
Goulburn ..	Calm. Fine, clear	28·220	54·1	Calm. Fine, warm
Braidwood ..	Calm. Fine			NW. Fine, warm
Araluen ..	SE. Fine			SE. Fine
Queanbeyan ..	Calm. Fine, warm			Calm. Fine, warm
Cooma ..	Calm. Fine, hot			Calm. Fine, hot
Yass ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine
Gundagai ..	Calm. Fine			W., light. Fine
Tumut ..	Calm. Fine			Calm. Fine, warm
Kiandra ..	S., light. Fine	23·732	41·	S. Fine.
Albury ..	N. Fine	29·824	60·6	NW. Fine
Victoria.				
Melbourne ..	N. Fine, dull	30·408	52·8	No report
Queenscliff ..	Calm. Dull	30·45	56·	No report
Cape Schank ..	SW. Hazy	30·12	57·	No report
Cape Otway ..	E. Hazy, fine	30·135	53·	No report
Portland ..	W. Fine	30·380	57·	No report
S. Australia.				
Guichen Bay ..	NE. Fine	30·62	56·	No report
Adelaide ..	No report			No report

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SYDNEY.

Latitude 33° 51′ 41″. Longitude 10h. 4m. 46s.

Magnetic Variation 10° 1′ 38″ East. 1864.

The time ball is dropped daily (Sundays excepted), at 1h. p.m. Sydney mean time, or 2h. 55m. 14s. a.m., Greenwich mean time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

Barometers corrected to 32° Faht., and Mean Sea Level. Force of Wind, estimated in lbs. per square foot. Velocity of Wind, estimated in miles per hour. Rainfall and evaporation, measured in inches, per square foot.

Scales of { Humidity, 0 to 100. Cloudy sky, 0 to 10. Ozone, 0 to 10.

October 13th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Velocity.	Cloudy sky.	Rain.	Ozone.
A.M. 9	30·345	58·6	77	S.S.W.	0·1	3	9	0	4·5
P.M. 3	·310	62·2	60	E. by S.	0·6	11	3		
" 9	·402	58·5	75	SE by S.	0·2	7	10		4·5
Mean ...	30·352	59·8	73·7		0·3	7	7·3		4·5

Evaporation, 24 hours .... 0·101.

SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETERS.

Shade { Maximum............ 63·7 | Sun—maximum .... 109·0
Minimum .... 47.2 | Grass—minimum 43 8

COMPARISON OF STATIONS.

October 15th, 1866. Civil Reckoning.

Stations.	Height in feet above mean sea level.	At 9 a.m. Barometer.	Temper. in shade.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Force.	Cloudy sky.	For 24 hours previous to 9 a.m. Max. in shade.	Minimum in shade.	Rain.
Sydney	155	30·431	58·5	78	W.	0·1	5	64·5	47·9	0
Grafton*...										
Armidale*	3278									
Newcastle.	132	30·416	63·1	67	S.	1·0	3	64·5	48·9	0
South Head	267	30·401	58·5	75	S.	0·1	8	66·4	48·8	0
Kiandra ...	4640	30·352			S.	4·0	0	59·0	22·5	
Deniliquin.	410	30·375	66·0	56	N.	1·0	0	78·1		0
Albury ...	572	30·350	66·5	57	N.	1·0	0		43·0	
Goulburn...	2129	30·328	56·6	90	Calm	0	0	68·1	21·2	

* Lines interrupted.

Astronomical Memoranda for October 17th.

Object.	R. Ascension	Declination.	Rises.	Sets.
	h. m.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.
Sun	13.23	8·43 S.	5.24	6. 8
Moon	18.56	17·38 S.	10·41 a.m.	
Mercury ..	13.56	12·4 S.	5.47 a.m.	6.51 p.m.
Venus	16.22	20·0 S.	7.30 a.m.	10.9 p.m.
Mars	7.21	23·1 W.	12·51 a.m.	10.37 a.m.
Jupiter	19.42	21·58 S.	11. 2 a.m.	1.10 a.m.
Saturn	14.42	13·32 S.	6.28 a.m.	7.42 p.m.

Moon's age, 7·3 days.

High water at Fort Denison... a.m. 12h. 18m., p.m. 12h. 39m.

George R. Smalley, Government Astronomer.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1866.

Among the items of intelligence the accounts of the spread and ravages of Cholera, if not startling, are nevertheless such as to demand attention. When we look at the number of deaths compared to the population in which they have occurred, there has been a very small addition to the whole. But still there is something fearful in the existence of pestilence which may at any moment visit an unguarded neighbourhood and so traverse to the purest dwellings, and in a few hours terminate life. The disclosures of the Press seem to prove what indeed was stated long before by medical authorities, that water is the great medium through which cholera is conveyed. It was stated when this disease prevailed in London many years back that one of the purest wells in the metropolis conveyed the poison a considerable distance which it received from the filtration of some distant drainage. The fact is the subtlety of these poisons, if we may credit the account of physicians, is not much less than that attributed to the homœopathic medicines of the 50th dilution.

We are only on the threshold of this important inquiry with respect to the transmission of disease, and incredulity of ignorance is as dangerous as its facility of belief. All our powers of calculation are baffled. There is an infinite subdivision in the breath of pestilence and the impurities which convey it as well as in the perfume of the rose.

The journals are crowded with recipes for the treatment of cholera. Some of them are certainly not given with the air of science, and would appear rather the prescriptions of some ancient nurse than the College of Physicians. It is a part of the practice of our medical men to compare the experience of various parties who have treated the disease, and some with extraordinary success.

We have shewn commendable anxiety to preserve our sheep and cattle from imports that might communicate contagion, but cholera will not be regarded. The truth is people have more forethought and anxiety, except in the presence of death, about their property than their health. "All that a man hath will he give for his life," is the saying not perhaps of a very high authority, nor is it absolutely and universally true; but generally speaking, people are prepared to surrender whatever may be necessary to redeem their life.

But when the danger is not instant, there is far more concern about sheep and cattle than life itself. Even a nuisance will be borne day after day, and year after year, without any attempt at removal. Let any one walk down the main streets of Sydney on a warm day, about 11 o'clock, and he will be conscious of the influence of the sun upon the watered streets, creating a mighty effluvium which must rise with stifling power into the higher parts of the buildings. All that would be required to prevent this mischief would be an operation performed in most civilised countries, namely, that of the scavenger, scraping and clearing off the accumulated excrement of cattle which is scattered throughout. This is an improvement which would not require more than a few pounds per week, and if it did not preserve the public health, it would, at any rate, increase the comfort of thousands who pass that way. Then we have near Government House, a construction which sends forth a frightful discharge every moment, polluting all the atmosphere and weakening the constitutions of the people who reside in the neighbourhood. Indeed it is wonderful what is endured without resistance or remonstrance. All this is perfectly unnecessary, and requires only a little engineering effort to relieve the town from so great a nuisance. There ought to be a general inspection of back premises, which would astonish the great Maria Farina of Cologne. It must be recollected that everything that is defective in the sanitary arrangements of the city, prepares it for imported disease. It not only supplies a lodgment for whatever is in affinity with itself, but it constantly enfeebles the power of resistance in the human constitution. It is quite a mistake to imagine that when disease is introduced it becomes a matter of personal consciousness and medical interference. Weeks, sometimes months, have been spent in preparing the body for the final triumph of a malady, and thus vigorous measures are often rendered useless.

The point, however, which we particularly suggest to our readers is the altered position of this city in reference to other countries. On the one side we have Java, and all those islands to which every element of pestilential disease is supposed to be indigenous. We have the Mauritius, with which our intercourse is now increasing, and where cholera has several times appeared, in one instance causing the death of the Governor himself. We have ships arriving from all ports, and with the great rapidity with which communication is extending we have, of course, this liability of transmitted disease. A long voyage of months together either shewed the disease in its power or proved its non-existence; but there is nothing in the geographical position of this hemisphere to prevent cholera marching from point to point, and reaching us finally. We are acquiring the advantages and also the dangers and responsibilities of closer connection with all nations.

The time to take precautions is when there is no immediate danger. Often to remove an evil aggravates it, both by its effect upon the imagination and stirring up the very mischief which it is attempted to remove. We have no time. The holes and corners of the city ought to be once more penetrated—the system of ventilation everywhere improved and reformed—the streets purified—the condition of the water supply carefully considered. All means by which a connection could be established between the water and the drainage of the city should be cut off.

In the medical records of the last visitation of cholera, there is a case of disease being communicated by the filtration of water from a graveyard into a well, although no one could detect the slightest impurity by the known processes of analysis. Nevertheless the fact was undoubted. These are all things that are within the power of man; the rest belongs to the Almighty, and there is no one who can escape the possibility of disease. Constant fear is mere cowardice, and shows an unbalanced judgment, but to sit down contented when there are causes which may issue in mischief and occasion the loss of the dearest and nearest of friends and kinsmen, is an act of folly. There are many who would sacrifice all they have to save the life of a child, but they will not look to the drainage. They would employ their utmost effort to acquire for their children intellectual cultivation, but they will give them deadly water. They are liberal at table in furnishing all the stimulants by which the constitution may be cherished, but they weaken the frame by allowing in its neighbourhood the foulest accumulations of animal corruption. We are not to cast reproach upon Providence if the natural consequence of our own folly shall fall upon us.

The Treasurer has reprinted his Budget speech in the form of a pamphlet, and has added an appendix on the project for a National Bank. This appendix will be found reprinted in another column.

Mr. Eagar blames the journalists for prematurely discussing the question "without waiting to hear that development of the project which is now submitted." This is certainly a curious complaint. It seems to us that his ideas have been considerably developed by the criticisms they have encountered, and that acknowledgment rather than complaint is what is due from him. Moreover in his speech he *did* sufficiently expound his views to lay a fair basis for criticism, and he never hinted—and so far as can be guessed, never intended—that a fuller development of his ideas was to be given in the printed than in the written edition of his speech.

If a Treasurer's annual budget speech is not fair game for a journalist, we should much like to know what is. And if in any such speech crude and undeveloped ideas are broached, is that the fault of the journalist or the Treasurer?

However, we have the project now in what is professedly its fully developed form, and in some respects it is a varied form. In the original speech the note issue was spoken of as to be made through the Mint, and, by implication, without the cost of any additional department. Now, we are told there is to be a department consisting of independent commissioners and their staff, and the annual cost of this is put down at £7500. In the speech, too, the great object of the bank was represented to be the prevention of such a dangerous inflation of credit as the private banks were said to have allowed, and the secondary object was to relieve the necessities of the Government. Now, the action of the National Bank is represented as an assistance to private banks in times of commercial difficulty, the knowledge of which available help would be rather an encouragement to inflation. In the speech, too, the basis of the note circulation was implicitly, if not explicitly, indicated to be gold; now it is represented as being long-dated railway debentures.

This last novelty is the most important. Mr. Eagar does not propose to issue an inconvertible note. On the contrary, it is always to be exchangeable for gold on demand. The only security for this exchangeableness is that an adequate supply of sovereigns should be constantly kept on stock, and practical experience has indicated that one-third of the circulation is sufficient for all practical purposes. This reserve of sovereigns is the real pledge of convertibility. To make a debenture a security for a note is simply to make one bit of paper a security for another bit of paper with the same signature. Debentures in the hands of the Government that issued them are worth as a security just what the credit of the Government is worth. One promise to pay is as good as another promise to pay from the same quarter; whether it is written on a note or on a debenture matters nothing. The only essential point is the solvency of the issuer of the note. If we were to suppose such a catastrophe as that the Government notes were suspected, their value would not be rehabilitated by a statement that as a collateral security for them an equal quantity of Government debentures was deposited with the Commissioners of the National Bank. Because, if the credit of the notes was bad, it could only be because the credit of the Government that issued them was bad, and in that case the credit of the debentures issued by the same Government would be equally bad; and *vice versa*, if the credit of the debentures was good, the credit of the notes would be equally good. In England Consols legitimately form part of a bank's reserve, because they are always exchangeable for gold. As long as there is gold in the country Consols are exchangeable for it—at a depreciation, it may be in a time of panic, but still always exchangeable. But that is not the case here with our colonial securities in our limited money market. They are not readily negotiable for cash in a time of difficulty. In fact, they are difficult of sale, even in the great money market, at a financial crisis, as we have had ample proof of late; still less, therefore, could they be so in the colony. A month ago, Mr. Eagar could not have sold any considerable amount of them for cash at any price, and he pawned them for about half their nominal value. As an investment, the debentures are good enough, even in a panic, but they are not suited for banking capital, because they are not promptly convertible into gold on the spot.

Mr. Eagar presents four objects that will be attained by the establishment of the proposed bank. The first is the issue of a pound note which, having the authority of Government, will always be in public estimation as good as gold. This is the soundest reason of the four, although it by no means follows that even a Government note could not ever become suspected. But to guarantee a Government note there would be the whole resources of the colony, so long as Parliament was willing to draw upon those resources by taxation. The country, however, would have to be in a very bad way, and the National Bank would have to be very badly managed, before the Government notes could in any way get blown upon. At the same time, there is no urgent reason on this ground why the Government should set up a bank. The country is not suffering any inconvenience from a want of public confidence in the existing bank notes. During the late excitement, and in consequence partly of the injudicious remarks in Mr. Eagar's speech, some few people got frightened, and went and changed their notes for gold. But the banks promptly met all demands. It is impossible to say truthfully that a reliable paper currency is a great want of the community, or that an issue by Government would make a great and much-needed change. At the same time, private banks are, of course, liable to sudden runs, and to failure from losses. This is not to be denied. The note holders in such cases, though having generally the security of twice the amount of the paid-up capital of the bank, may possibly be losers to some extent, or be forced to wait before getting paid in full. The note of a Government bank would be less liable to suspicion even in times of panic, and a public paper currency might have greater stability than a private one. But this reason, though good so far as it goes, is one of very little practical urgency.

The second reason given by Mr. Eagar for the National Bank is "to establish and maintain a certain equilibrium in the credit operations which subsist between the public and the proprietary banks—and which under the present monetary system are at all times uncertain, irregular, and capricious, because free from the restraint of a wholesome and necessary check." If we criticise this sentence, Mr. Eagar will perhaps blame us again for "not waiting to hear the development of the project." He has certainly not as yet explained what he means by it—neither in his speech nor in his appendix; and we are at a loss to understand what is exactly the effect on the credit operations of the commercial community which is to be brought about by the transfer to the Government of the sole right to issue paper currency, or how the effect is to be brought about by the means suggested. This is a mystery still to be unfolded. The discounting operations of a bank are quite separate from its note issue. The latter is not an essential part of banking. Very many banks issue no notes at all, but those that do, get the profit thereon. But the issue of notes by the Government will be no check on the credit operations of the banks, and will in no way whatever regulate them.

The third reason is that the National Bank will afford assistance to the Government and the public (through the banks) in times of financial pressure. Mr. Eagar's idea is that it will be able to advance to the Treasurer his anticipated quarterly revenue, to be repaid of course as the revenue comes in. He also proposes that the bank should advance money for public works on the deposit of debentures, whenever it may be found difficult to sell those debentures in England. He further proposes that the bank should in times of panic advance to the proprietary banks half a million sterling at an interest of two and a half per cent. Now, as none of these advances would be wanted except when money was tight, and as in such a case they would probably be all wanted together, the bank would have three contemporaneous demands made upon it. How is it possible for the bank to meet such claims, and to prove itself the national blessing pictured? It is not an Aladdin's lamp that can create wealth by magic. Its whole available capital is to consist of £700,000 of (under the supposed circumstances) unsaleable debentures. Out of this fund it is to stand prepared, first, to cash in coin all notes on demand; secondly, to advance a quarter's revenue—say at the least £500,000; thirdly, to lend £500,000 to the banks at two and a half per cent.; and, fourthly, to provide the Minister of Public Works with money enough to go on with the railway extensions. It will be a wonderful bank, with a most elastic capital, to enable it to do all this. We are somewhat puzzled to understand how the hope held out to the banks that when they are in difficulties the Government will come to their aid with the loan of half a million at two and a half per cent. is to check the inflation of credit. We should rather consider it a temptation to run risks.

The fourth reason given is, "to secure to the State whatever pecuniary advantages may arise from an extensive note circulation." The greater part of this advantage we have on a previous occasion shown is already gained by the two per cent. tax on bank notes, and a small increase of that tax would fully secure all that the Goverment could make.

Mr. Eagar calculates the profits of his bank at £11,176. But then he counts six per cent. interest on the whole of his note circulation, which he overstates at £750,000. But he ought only to reckon five per cent., which is the rate at which he ordinarily borrows money in England. Late rates he has paid in the colony have been exceptional, because he could not sell debentures. The Treasurer never borrows in the colony when he can borrow in England, and the average English and not the colonial rate is, therefore, the standard to go by. Secondly, he ought only to count interest on two-thirds of his circulation. He says that the Government "would not pay interest on its reserve of £250,000 in gold." True, but it loses the interest it could get on it. The money lies idle and unproductive, and meanwhile the Government is paying interest on its debt. The loss and destruction of notes he calculates at an annual gain of one per cent., or a profit of £7500 a year. This is a mistake. The gain from this source is very small, and not enough to cover the re-issue of clean notes.

We leave out of account the reductions of Escort fees and Mint charges, because they have nothing to do with the matter. It only exhibits confusion of thought to have introduced them. In order to start a National Bank it is no more necessary to abolish the escort fees (which are simply a charge for carriage) than it is to abolish the newspaper postage.

The real profit and loss account of the bank would stand thus:—

Profit—five per cent. on two-thirds of £700,000, say		£23,500
Loss:—		
Cost of management ..	£7,500	
Stamp duty ..	15,000	
		£22,500
Net gain		1,000

A very small increase of the stamp duty would soon extinguish this gain.

Meeting of Unemployed.—Between two and three thousand of the unemployed of Sydney met on Hyde Park, yesterday afternoon, to obtain the opinion of the men generally as to the propriety of petitioning the Government for work, and to take into consideration the present distress which exists in the colony. The utmost good order prevailed throughout the proceedings. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. Buchanan, M.L.A., at the request of a deputation who waited upon him on Saturday last. He addressed the assemblage on the advantages of free trade, and the ruinous consequences which would be likely to result should the system of protection ever be adopted in this colony. He deeply deplored the state of matters which had caused such a vast concourse to assemble on Hyde Park, and counselled his audience to use every constitutional means to represent their case to the Government, who he felt sure desired to do all in their power to open up the resources of the country. The resources of the colony were so great, that he had strong hopes that the distress would not be of long duration. He was repeatedly and loudly cheered during his remarks. Mr. J. K. M'Intyre moved,—"That it is deemed desirable to present a petition to the Government, that public works may be opened up to the unemployed of Sydney." The motion was seconded by Mr. L. Wool, put to the meeting, and carried. Mr. N. Melville, jun., then addressed the assemblage on the evils resulting from free trade and the advantages of protection, contending that the unsatisfactory state of things at present was mainly attributable to the free trade principles which had been adopted for so many years in the colony. He concluded by moving the adoption of the following petition:—"To the Hon. the Minister for Works, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales. The humble petition of the unemployed men of Sydney respectfully showeth: That your petitioners are persons who, as tradesmen and labourers, have hitherto earned a living in the spheres of labour which they respectfully represent. That your petitioners have for a considerable time past been thrown out of employment, and are constantly looking for, but failing to obtain employment in any sphere or description of labour. That your petitioners would respectfully call attention to the fact that great destitution exists amongst thousands of them, owing to the present depressed condition of trade. That your petitioners do apprehend that serious consequences to the community at large must attend any delay in alleviating their destitution and suffering. That your petitioners would also respectfully urge that the Government devise means whereby immediate employment might be afforded them, either by opening up public works or by any other measure calculated to meet their present wants. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c." The motion for the adoption of the petition was seconded by Mr. Wool, put to the meeting, and carried with a tremendous cheer. The following gentlemen were appointed to present the petition to the hon. the Minister for Works:—Messrs. J. R. M'Intyre, T. James, E. J. Brooker, L. Wood, N. Melville, and W. Jeannett. The assemblage gave three loud cheers for the chairman—three loud cheers for her Majesty the Queen, and then dispersed, to meet again at three o'clock this afternoon, to hear the result of the interview of the deputation with the hon. Minister for Works.

Landsborough's Exploration.—A little book, containing an account of Mr. Landsborough's exploratory journey across the continent, has just been published in England under the editorship of Mr. James Stuart Laurie. With the general results of this journey most of our readers are already familiar, but they are here recorded in a readable style in a neat little volume, handy for a bushman's library. An appendix, by Dr. Mueller, contains a systematic arrangement of the plants of the Carpentaria district.

Mr. Wharton's Concert.—Mr. Henry Wharton, who, during the period that he filled the position of principal baritone in the Lyster opera company, was one of the most popular members of the troupe, takes a benefit at the Masonic Hall, to-morrow evening. The *beneficiare*, who will be assisted by Mrs. Cordner, Madame Flora Harris, Miss James, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. John Hill offers a choice programme; and, as this is his first appeal to the public, there is every likelihood of a large audience.

The Prisoners under Sentence of Death in New Zealand.—We quote from the *Nelson Examiner* the following telegram, of date October 1st, from Wellington:—"Instructions for the execution of the Maungatapu murderers have not yet been given. Disclosures made in Nelson gaol since the men were condemned, have been communicated to the Government, and require consideration. They have been submitted to his Honor Mr. Justice Johnston." To which the *Examiner* of the 2nd instant adds:—"It is matter of notoriety, that the members of the Jewish persuasion in Nelson have been making vigorous efforts to prove the innocence of the prisoner Levy, and probably the delay may be attributable to this circumstance. We can only say, should such be the case, that having carefully considered the evidence produced at the trial, as well as the very contradictory statements which have been promulgated with reference to Levy's participation in the crime by his fellow-religionists, we are quite at a loss to conceive any reasonable excuse for staying the hand of justice in his favour." [From subsequent advices, we learn that the Government found nothing in the alleged "disclosures" to induce it to delay the fulfilment of the extreme penalty of the law: that the death warrant was accordingly issued on the 3rd instant: the sentence to be carried into effect on the morning of Friday, the 5th—Ed. S. M. H.]

CONFERENCE OF MUNICIPAL DELEGATES.—The delegates from the various municipal councils of the colony have been summoned to re-assemble in conference this afternoon, at the Town Hall, Wynyard-square. As leave was given for the introduction of a Municipalities Bill so long ago as the 27th of September, it was anticipated that some such bill would ere this have not only been introduced but printed and circulated. In that case the conference would have carefully considered its principles and provisions, and have respectfully submitted to the proper authorities any suggestions in relation to such principles and provisions as the experience of the delegates in the working of municipal institutions might have dictated. No such bill has, however, yet been brought in, and there is strong reason, it is thought, to fear that unless some extraordinary efforts are made another year will be suffered to elapse without any amendment of the present most defective law. The conference will therefore be called upon to consider whether, under all the circumstances, any further—and, if so, what further steps ought to be taken to secure, if possible, the passage of an amended Municipalities Act during the present year.

ALBERT CRICKET GROUND COMPANY.—The annual general meeting of the Albert Cricket Ground Company was held last evening, at Tattersall's Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. J. M. Leigh. The Secretary (Mr. A. Cubitt) brought forward the third annual report, in which the shareholders were congratulated upon the general success which had attended the labours of the directors since last meeting. During that interval many and most necessary improvements had been made upon the ground, the chief of which was an addition to the height of the outer fence, the substitution of a substantial post and rail fence in lieu of the wire one, around the enclosure; an excellent system of telegraph signals; the erection of an enclosure for saddle horses, and also a stable on the south-western side of the ground, and the making of a separate entrance for carriages and horses to prevent accident to visitors on foot, and obviate confusion at times when large numbers were seeking entrance or exit. On the ground itself a large amount of labour and material had been expended in order to bring it into its present excellent condition. The results of the cricket matches and athletic sports had been attended with profit to the committee, the interest manifested by the public in the athletic sports having constantly increased, as was evident from the largely augmented attendance on each successive occasion. It was resolved by the directors that this interest should not be allowed to flag for want of judicious management or the production of novelties. The report acknowledged, with thanks, the services of Mr. W. H. Alderson, who had been unremitting in his exertions in furthering the improvement of the ground; and thanks were also awarded to Mr. Baptist and Mr. M'Grath for the presentation of ornamental trees and shrubs, and to Mr. M'Crae for the donation of material for a number of signal flags. In conclusion, there was a recommendation that clause 11 of the deed of settlement be amended. The number of shares was by this deed fixed at 300, and of these 200 only have been allotted. On the formation of the company it was the wish of the promoters that as large a number of shares as possible should be taken up by members of the Albert Cricket Club, so as thoroughly to identify the club with the company, to effect which the maximum number of shares placed at the acceptance of any one member was fixed at twenty. As after three years' operations one-third of these shares remained unallotted, and as the additional capital they represented might be profitably employed when realised, it was now recommended that the maximum number of shares that might be taken up by a member be extended to fifty. The balance sheet of assets and liabilities showed a credit surplus of £175, a sum much less than might have been put down in favour of the company had not the directors gone to all necessary expense in placing the ground in such a state as not to require further outlay for a considerable time. The thanks of the meeting were awarded the directors, and also Mr. W. H. Alderson, for their valuable services during the year. Mr. T. Alderson, the retiring director, was re-elected. On the motion of Mr. G. Curtis, the amendment in clause 11 of the deed of settlement, as recommended by the directors, was agreed to. The secretaryship for the coming year was entrusted to Mr. P. Curtis. The thanks of the shareholders were voted to Mr. Cubitt, the retiring secretary, and also to Mr. Leigh for his services in the chair as well as for the generous aid and interest he had for years given for the advancement of cricket in the colony.

WATER COLOUR DRAWING.—A very well executed painting, in water colours, has just been completed by Mr. F. C. Terry, an artist, whose skill in the delineation of landscapes, is well appreciated by the admirers of art. The picture to which we refer, portrays with great fidelity a portion of the rugged coast line contiguous to the entrance to Port Jackson. The point of sight is near the Light House, and the North Head, with the broken line of cliffs trending inwards, is depicted in the middle distance. We can assert that this is a very fine picture, although it is one far more likely to please an educated eye, than to suit the taste of the general public. The artist has treated his subject rather gloomily, and indeed, we may say, that while copying nature with so much fidelity as he has done, he might with advantage have been a little less "severely just" to her. There is a medium in all things, and in our opinion, the too free use of neutral tint is little less objectionable than the employment of those garish flaunting colours, wherewith inferior daubers seek to disguise their want of taste and inaccurate drawing. Mr. Terry certainly has not attempted to heighten the effect of his picture by extravagant tinting. He has gone rather into the other extreme; and choosing to depict a somewhat dreary scene, with the accessories of cheerless weather, he has produced, not a "pretty" picture, but a singularly artistic and striking one. The weather is painted with as much fidelity as the more substantial portion of the performance. One can almost hear the soughing of the melancholy wind, that is not strong enough to rouse the sullen sea, sweltering fitfully about the feet of the beetling cliffs. The dun clouds hang like a pall over the scene, wrapping the foreground in dim shadows; while the vast expanse of ocean stretching away to the north-east lies hushed in funereal stillness before the coming storm. The picture is firmly painted, with a monotony of colour, quite in keeping with the scene. The high lights are perhaps too dull, and might have been more boldly expressed. There are other defects about the work, such as the indistinct blending of the middle and extreme distances, and some careless painting about the foreground, but, on the whole, the piece is a credit to colonial art and artists.

ASSAULT.—A man, named Thomas Scott, and a lad, named Thomas Conroy, were engaged yesterday morning in unloading the ship Elizabeth, now lying at the Circular Quay, when words arose between them, and Scott, getting into a passion, threw an iron hook he was holding in his hand, and by which he had been hauling about some bales of wool, at the lad. The hook struck the lad on the head; his right temple was very severely cut, and the skull supposed to be fractured; he also received a cut over the right eye. He was at once removed to the Infirmary, and at a late hour last night lay in a very weak state indeed. Scott was brought up before the Water Police Magistrate, yesterday afternoon, but remanded until to-day, in order that the effects of the wounds may be fully ascertained.

MR. STANLEY'S CONCERT.—This concert took place last evening, in the Masonic Hall, before a numerous and fashionable audience. The fine band of the 50th Regiment played two overtures from Der Freyschutz and Masaniello in first-rate style. Mr. Stanley gave several solos on the pianoforte, receiving well merited applause for his artistic performances. The other portion of the entertainment, in which none but amateurs took part, was also very well gone through, more especially the fine rendering of the song, "Will-o'-the-wisp;" the canzonet, "Oh, cease to reason;" the cavatina, "De Piacer," and the solos on the violin and harp.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE SHOOTING.—The members of No. 5 Company, S. B. V. R., competed at the Volunteer Rifle Range, yesterday afternoon, for a silver cup, to be won three times consecutively, or four times promiscuously. The shooting was 650, 700, 75?, and 800 yards, five shots at each range, with the Enfield rifle, in Hythe position. Colour-Sergeant Linsley was the successful competitor with 54 points. The weather was fine, with a fresh breeze from the north-east.

FORBES MINING REPORT.—The *Lachlan Reporter* says:—The mining news of the week is both encouraging and disheartening. Encouraging from the fact that the prospects of the claims north on Thompson's Lead have greatly improved within the last few days, and disheartening from the circumstances of two of the prospecting parties, who have been at work for the last two or three weeks, having bottomed duffers. These latter are the so-called "Canadian," a locality between the Caledonia and the old Canadian, on the eastern side of the ridge, where Swenson and party bottomed on Tuesday at 63 feet, and the "Star," near Morris's lagoon, where the prospectors bottomed on Wednesday, at a much greater depth, without success. The Canadians' shaft is, however, 3 feet deeper than one previously sunk within 50 yards of it, and they have now commenced driving towards the old shaft. The "Star" prospectors also have no idea of discontinuing operations, but are determined to persevere; and so firm is the opinion generally entertained that both the leads will ultimately reward the exertions of the prospectors, that each is closely shepherded day after day by something like 150 people, although the latter is nearly five miles distant from the town. This is the dark side of the picture. The obverse is more cheerful. No. 11 south finished washing a couple of machines of dirt on Friday last, which realised 2½ oz. to the load, their previous washing averaging something like 6 oz. This claim we understand has paid the shareholders about £840 per man for a week's work; and No. 6 south, which has been washing during the week, and is now almost worked out, has already paid £211 per share for the same period. A 16 oz. nugget was found in No. 17 south on Wednesday, and in No. 2, which was abandoned by the original party, and re-taken up last week, a 15 oz. nugget was found on Monday and another 18 oz. on the following morning. No. 13 south have a gutter 32 feet wide, with 3½ feet of wash-dirt, and promises to be one of the best claims on the lead. On the North side, No. 20, I washed several machines of dirt last week, which gave a return of from 14 to 23 dwts. to the load, and we are informed that 27-8 struck the gold in the early part of the week and washed 1 dwt. to the dish.

FLOUR, Groceries, Oilmen's Stores, Beer, &c.—Auction sales This Day.—Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb request us to direct attention to their important sale this day, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, including 50 tons of Adelaide flour, parcels of beer, sugars, oilmen's stores, spices, cocoa and chocolate, currants, raisins, figs, woolpacks, and sundries. See advertisements.—ADV.

ORIELTON LODGE, Ocean-street, Double Bay.—Parties furnishing are invited to attend Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and Lamb's important sale This Day, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. John Caldwell, of household furniture, pianoforte, iron and brass bedsteads, carpets, carriage, and harness, &c. For particulars see Saturday's *Herald* or catalogues.—ADV.

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]

BATHURST.

MONDAY, 7 P.M.

THE Assizes commenced to-day, before Sir Alfred Stephen, C.J. There are about fourteen cases for trial, three of them being on capital charges. John Helya, Chinaman, was found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to six years' hard labour on the roads. Terence Cash, George Draper, and Thomas Cash, charged with cattle stealing, after a trial, which lasted three hours, were acquitted.

Public feeling is greatly in favour of the establishment of a Volunteer Corps in Bathurst.

Weather hot and sultry,

MELBOURNE.

MONDAY, 8 P.M.

A deputation from the unemployed waited on the Government to-day, and asked for an issue of Treasury notes to save interest on loans; the amount of interest to be spent on extra public works. The interview ended without any result.

Private letters say that the Crown Prince of Prussia will govern Hanover as Viceroy.

Some cases of wine and spirits came on shore from the wreck of the Result. One man drank to such an excess that he died on the spot.

His Excellency the Governor opened the Asylum for Deaf and Dumb on Saturday last.

Business heavy. No sales reported. Adelaide country flour is quoted at over £13.

Kerosene improving.

VALPARAISO

(VIA MELBOURNE).

Private advices from Valparaiso to 2nd August, state that wheat is firmer, at 2 dollars 50 cents per 155 lbs. on board in the Bay. At Tome, 2 dollars 25 cents to 2 dollars 37 cents per 170 lbs. Stocks are reduced, and moderate shipments were being made to Australia. Flour firmer, at 4 dollars 75 cents to 4 dollars 80 cents per 200. Barley, 1 dollar 55 cents per fanega.

ARRIVED.—Donula, from New Zealand; Berkley, and Premier, from Sydney; Don Julio, from Melbourne.

SAILED.—Zillah, with 342 tons.

The Fleur de Maurice was chartered for Sydney and Melbourne.

QUEENSCLIFF.

MONDAY, 8 P.M.

ARRIVED.—You Yangs (s.), and City of Adelaide (s.), from Sydney.

SAILED.—Union, Adeline Burke, Southern Cross, Yarra, and Alexandra, for Newcastle; Black Prince, for Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

MONDAY, 7 P.M.

Mr. M'Culloch, a squatter, has been elected for the Burra District, without opposition.

Dr. Peel, house surgeon at the Adelaide Hospital, has received the appointment of Assistant Colonial Surgeon at Mount Gambier.

The corn market is very dull to-day, and hardly so firm as last reported. Corn sacks are selling at 14s. 9d.

ARRIVED.—Yatala, from London; Penola (s.), from Melbourne.

The sailing of the Aldinga is postponed till Wednesday.

THE TREASURER'S PROPOSAL FOR A NATIONAL BANK.

SUBJOINED are the preface and appendix to Mr. Eagar's reprint in the form of a pamphlet of his late Budget Speech:—

I am induced to publish this corrected report of my "Financial Statement," in consequence of the numerous typographical and other errors which crowd those versions of it, which have been issued by the daily journals,—and which may be attributed to the difficulty of accurately following a rapid speaker, in a lengthened statement—abounding in figures and technical details—rather than to any want of skill or attention on the part of the gentlemen, who so ably perform their arduous duties, in the Reporters' gallery of the Legislative Assembly.

I take the opportunity, afforded by this publication, to lay before the community (in an appendix) my views on the establishment of a National Bank, in respect of which it appears to me, that the writers for the daily Press have somewhat prematurely announced their decision, without waiting to hear that development of the project, which is now submitted for the consideration of an impartial and intelligent public.

G. E.

APPENDIX.

OUTLINE OF A PROJECT FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL BANK.

IN submitting proposals for the establishment of a National Bank, those considerations that affect the public welfare, may be stated under the following heads:—

First.—The object sought to be attained by means of such an Institution.

Second.—The principle of its establishment.

Third.—The cost and mode of management.

Fourth.—The advantages legitimately derivable from its operation. And

Fifth.—The conditions essential to its success.

I propose to take these points, in order, premising that by a National Bank, I mean simply a State Bank of Issue,—entirely disconnected from the ordinary banking business of Exchange, Deposit, and Discount,—and free from political connexion with,—or the control, direct or indirect,—of the Government.

1. Object to be Attained.—It will be seen, from the preceding observations, that I do not suggest the establishment of a National Bank for the purpose commonly associated with such a design—namely, as a means of affording assistance to the Government, when in a position of financial difficulty. No public man, whether exercising a legislative or an executive function, would, in my opinion, be justified in disturbing the currency, for that comparatively unimportant purpose. The great end and aim of the proposed Institution, as it presents itself to my view, is—

1. To provide for the issue of a pound note, so guaranteed,—as to the fact of its convertibility into a sovereign, on demand, and by its freedom from the risks and hazards of ordinary banking business,—as to render it, in the public estimation, by reason of its actual solvency, the equivalent of that sovereign, for all the purposes for which, in this colony, the coin of the realm is used.
2. To establish and maintain a certain equilibrium in the credit operations which subsist between the public and the proprietary banks—and which, under the present monetary system, are at all times uncertain, irregular, and capricious, because free from the restraint of a wholesome and necessary check.
3. To afford assistance, in times of financial pressure, to the Government,—and to the public (through the proprietary Banks)—under regulations to be strictly defined by law.
4. To secure to the State, whatever pecuniary advantages may arise from an extensive note circulation.

2. Principle of its Establishment.—Following the precedent furnished by the Imperial Government, in its action towards the Bank of England, under the Act of 1844, I would, in the first instance, deposit with the National Bank, public securities—say, consisting of our long-dated Railway Debentures—to the extent of £700,000—being the average circulation of private bank notes. On which securities, and to which extent, the National Bank should be authorised to issue Government notes, and every note issued in excess of such £700,000 should be upon the deposit of, or in exchange for sovereigns, or standard-gold bullion.

3. Cost and mode of Management.—To place the National Bank beyond the possibility of suspicion, either of political bias or Government influence, the management should be vested in three Commissioners—to be appointed by the Executive, but removable from their offices only by a vote of the Assembly. As all public moneys, receivable for revenue, would be paid into the National Bank, the cost of keeping this portion of the public account would be superadded to the expense of the Issue Department—but the whole might be set down, in round numbers, at £7500 per annum to start with. The Act, establishing the Bank, should strictly define the duties, powers, and obligations of the Commissioners.

4. Advantages of the National Bank.—Some of those advantages are already pointed out under head No. 1—for example—a guaranteed Government Bank Note—legitimate restraint upon over credit—the profit on a note circulation—but I now desire to indicate special advantages which would be afforded by the National Bank.

First,—in relation to the Government.

1. The Commissioners should have power, under the Act, to advance to the Colonial Treasurer, on the first day of each quarter of the year, an amount of Government Bank notes equal to one-fourth of the estimated revenue of the year, without charge of interest,—and to be repaid from the collections of the Revenue, as they come in. In England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer anticipates his revenue by the issue and sale of Exchequer Bills, chargeable with interest; but under the plan proposed for the National Bank, the revenue would be anticipated by the Treasurer, by an advance from the Commissioners, free of interest, and without requiring the Government to compete with other borrowers in the open market, or draw from the proprietary Banks the funds which are more properly available for mercantile accommodation and the exigencies of trade.
2. The Commissioners should also have power, under the Act, to advance Government Bank notes, within certain limits, upon the deposit of Debentures authorised to be issued for the prosecution of Public Works. The quarterly advances to the Treasurer, against revenue, contemplated in the preceding paragraph, would be repaid through and by the end of the quarter, leaving the Commissioners free to use an amount equal to the note circulation, as an advance upon Railway Debentures, free of charge of interest. Under this arrangement, the necessity of forcing our Debentures upon the home market, save at favourable times, would be avoided—and the public credit, and with it, the value of the Debenture maintained. Instead of owing £800,000 at a fluctuating rate of interest, often much above our local rate, to a Bank in London, we should owe it, without interest, to ourselves—a state of things, I should imagine, that would be more satisfactory, both to the people of this colony and to the Bank itself.

Second,—in relation to the Public, through the proprietary Banks. The Commissioners should also have power, in times of commercial difficulty and money panic, to advance to the proprietary Banks, in Government notes, an aggregate sum not exceeding half a million, at a moderate rate of interest—say two and a-half per cent. The beneficial effect of an operation of this kind upon the public credit, assuming always that the Government Pound Note is placed upon a basis that renders it equal to a sovereign, is almost incalculable. But a good idea may be formed upon the point, from what takes place at home. By law, the Bank of England is restrained from issuing notes in excess of 14,000,000, save in exchange for standard gold bullion. But, when a crisis supervenes, and there is a money panic, the Imperial Government step in, and, for the general safety, do a violent, irregular, illegal act—that is to say—they relax the Bank Charter—and so break the law,—but they do this to permit an extraordinary issue of Bank of England Notes. The panic then subsides, and confidence is speedily restored. What is done in this irregular way, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, should be regarded by us in the light of a safety valve in our proposed Institution, and be a matter of legal enactment.

5. Conditions essential to success.

To insure the success of the Institution, the following conditions, in my opinion, are indispensable.

1. That the issue of notes by the proprietary Banks should be prohibited by law from and after a given date.
2. That the Government Bank note should be a legal tender everywhere except at the Treasury, where it should be payable on demand in gold.
3. That the National Bank should be compelled to give its notes, in exchange for Standard Gold Bullion, the produce of New South Wales, brought to the Mint for the purpose of being exchanged for notes, at the price of £3 17s. 7½d. per ounce, troy.
4. That New South Wales Gold brought by Escort to the Mint, to be exchanged for notes, shall be free of Escort and all other charges save 3d. per ounce, fixed by the Imperial Proclamation, as the charge for coining.
5. That weekly statements be published in the *Government Gazette*—showing the amount of notes issued, and the quantity of Gold Coin and Bullion held against them.
6. That, except as aforesaid, the Gold Coin of the Realm be declared the only legal tender beyond forty shillings.
7. That the establishment of any new Bank of Issue be absolutely prohibited.

Having regard to the great importance of the subject, I must confess my surprise at the extremely narrow spirit in which the writers for the daily journals are dealing with it. They are unable to discover any maximum of advantage to the public, in the proposed, over the present, Bank Note Issue. One influential Journalist dwarfs the project down, from its broadly national proportions, to the mere question of how a little money can be saved,—and can only see in the proposition a loss to the revenue of £20,000 a year! The writer referred to, states the figures as follows:—

He takes the "Note Circulation" at		£750,000
Deducts therefrom the reserve of sovereigns, one third		250,000
And allows an interest of 5 per cent on ..		£500,000
As the interest gained on the "Note Circulation," say		£25,000
Adding 1 per cent. as a further gain by the loss and destruction of notes		7,500
Making the gross annual profit by the National Bank		£32,500
Against which, he charges—		
Cost of management	£5,000	
Rent, stationery, and fuel	1,625	
Loss by gold revenue, if given up ..	20,462	
Ditto escort fees, ditto	10,413	
Ditto stamp duty on private note issue ..	15,000	
		52,500
Making an annual loss of		£20,000

To which, it is alleged, must be added £15,000, if the banks are to be compensated for the withdrawal of their note circulation.

In the above calculation there are several obvious fallacies. The whole note circulation, £750,000, should be taken in estimating the interest. The National Bank would pay no interest on the reserve of sovereigns—(£250,000). It receives and holds them in exchange for notes—and no question of interest arises thereon, as between the National Bank and the public. Again—the rate of interest is improperly taken at 5 per cent. No money can be borrowed in this city at that rate. The Government pay for loans and overdrafts, from 7 to 9 per cent., and the tendency is to keep up, instead of diminish these rates. The abolition of the gold duty has been decided upon, for reasons quite irrespective of the present matter. And I certainly do not hold myself bound to offer the banks compensation for the proposed loss of their note circulation, if public feeling, as expressed by the Journalist, is against it. My calculation is as follows:—

Interest, at 6 per cent., on note circulation, £750,000		£45,000
Gain, by loss and destruction of notes, 1 per cent.		7,500
Gross annual profit		£52,500
DEDUCT.		
Cost of management	£7,500	
Loss by escort fees, if given up ..	8,543	
Ditto reduction of Mint charges on New South Wales gold, exchanged for notes	10,281	
Ditto stamp duty on private notes ..	15,000	
		41,324
Net annual profit		£11,176

In addition to this, there is the interest that would be payable on advances, if made to the proprietary banks; and the net gain thus stated, would increase annually with the operations of the State institution.

I have thus endeavoured, however imperfectly, to sketch out my idea of a National Bank—which, to me, assumes the shape of a great controlling institution, representing in a national, and not in a money-grinding spirit, the credit and the almost boundless resources of this community—establishing, by its operation, a note issue on a perfectly sound and undoubted basis—restraining, in a legitimate degree, our credit transactions, and capable, in time of need, of affording effectual assistance both to the Government and to the public. Anything short of this would, in my humble opinion, be a delusion; anything fairly approaching to it, would regenerate the country.

G. E.

October 8th, 1866.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. WOOLLER.—At his Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Buggies, Waggons, Chaff-cutter, &c.

MR. PITT.—At Meares's Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock, Fat Sheep.

MR. GRAHAM.—At the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MR. MEARES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

MESSRS. LAVERACK AND GIBSON.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, and Maize.

MR. STOKES.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c. at the Depot, at 2 o'clock, Fruit.

MR. J. GRAHAM.—At Lime-street Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Carcase Mutton.

MR. HENFREY.—At the Railway, at 10 o'clock, Hay, Straw, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At 1, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-Trade of a Wine Merchant.

MR. COCKBURN.—At 325, Castlereagh-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, China, Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. RISHWORTH.—At 116, Little Gipps-street, at 12 o'clock, Household Furniture, Mangle, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER AND CO.—At 182, Prince-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Electro-plated Ware, Gas and Stand Brackets.

MESSRS. C. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. SOLOMON AND FRANCIS.—At 87, King-street, at 11 o'clock, Toys, Fancy Goods, Jewellery, Stationery, Cutlery, Fireworks, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY, NEWTON, AND LAMB.—At their Warehouse, at 11 o'clock, Cocoa, Chocolate, Cerealina Powder, Vinegar, Pickles, Oilmen's Stores, Bottled Stout, Paper, Oysters, Adelaide Flour, Groceries, Mauritius Sugars, Teas, Spices, Raisins, Currants, Woolpacks, Ale, Adelaide Wheat, Figs, &c.; at Orielton Lodge, Double Bay, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, the Glencarn Run, with Sheep and Cattle, in the Maranoa district, Queensland.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MR. BRADLY.—At 307, Liverpool-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Music, Camera, Stand, Baths, Chemicals, &c.

FLOCKS OF IBIS.—The *Western Post* says:—Old hands tell us that the arrival of these strange birds is a sure sign of a dry season. On Tuesday last we observed about twenty of them in one flock on the Burrundulla Flat. They appeared particularly tame, and took not the slightest notice of a horseman only a few yards from them.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

A LECTURE on the "History and Present State of Public Education, both in England and Ireland," was delivered yesterday evening, by the Hon. J. H. Plunket, M.L.C., in St. Patrick's Hall, Church-hill. The large hall was crowded in every part, and many persons could not obtain seats. The chair was occupied by the Venerable Archdeacon M'Encroe, and on the platform were a large number of the Roman Catholic clergy and other influential gentlemen.

The CHAIRMAN having briefly stated the object of the meeting, introduced the hon. and learned gentleman to the audience.

Mr. PLUNKETT, after a few preliminary observations on the importance of the subject, the large assemblage before him, &c., stated that he found it more difficult to deliver one lecture than twenty speeches, as he had taken the trouble to write down the greater part of his lecture, and this entailed more labour upon him than the delivery of twenty speeches would. In coming forward in opposition to the Public Schools Bill introduced by Mr. Parkes, he wished it to be understood that he did not come forward in opposition to the present Government, except so far as this particular bill was concerned. (Hear, hear.) No matter what other questions were before the country, and no matter what set of gentlemen were in power, upon this question of education he should take the same course as he was taking now. (Cheers.) It was not his intention to go into the details of Mr. Parkes' bill, as he might have another opportunity of doing that; he should therefore do little more than allude to it. He might state shortly that he was opposed to it—(cheers)—and it was his opinion that the two systems of education now in existence ought not to be disturbed in the violent way that this bill proposed. If one Board instead of two had the management of education, it did not follow that all the waste of public money of which Mr. Parkes complained, which was the strongest point in his speech, would thereby be prevented. He (Mr. Plunkett) foresaw this waste of public money years ago. When he was chairman of the National Board of Education he frequently endeavoured to get Captain King, the chairman of the Denominational Board to act in concert with the Board of which he (Mr. Plunkett) was chairman, to prevent all waste of the public funds, and in order to avoid all antagonism. He represented that they were rowing in the same boat, and that they ought not to look upon the two systems as antagonistic; but he (Mr. Plunkett) did not succeed. Mr. Parkes had delivered a very able speech, and published it in the shape of a pamphlet; he had, moreover, been kind enough to send him (Mr. Plunkett) a copy of it, for which he thanked him very much. (Laughter.) It was well printed, and was a great convenience for reference. He entirely agreed with Mr. Parkes on the importance of the subject; indeed, the importance of education could not be overrated or exaggerated. The effect of the decision now arrived at would be felt when they were in their graves, and it would influence the destinies of their children and their children's children. Mr. Parkes laid it down as the very foundation of his speech that it was the duty of the Government to take the education of the country into their own hands, and he read an extract from a speech delivered by the late Lord Macaulay in favour of that position. He (Mr. Plunkett) read that quotation, and he did more—he read the entire speech from which it was quoted. He entirely agreed with all that Lord Macaulay uttered at the time, but he differed from Mr. Parkes on the construction which he had put upon it. It appeared to him rather uncandid of Mr. Parkes not to state on what occasion it was that Lord Macaulay made that speech. Mr. Parkes did not state that the speech was made on the occasion of his supporting the Privy Council system of education. He stated that the speech was delivered in support of certain resolutions, but he did not state that Lord Macaulay, who was at the time a member of the Ministry, was advocating the Privy Council system of education in advocating those resolutions. Mr. Parkes left out a very large paragraph from the speech, without inserting asterisks or anything to indicate that a paragraph had been omitted; and if this paragraph had been left in it would have shown what system of education Lord Maucaulay was advocating. He was advocating this policy—that it was the duty of the Government to assist Voluntary exertions; and the Privy Council system of England went to that extent and no more. (Hear, hear.) He did not go to the length of stating that it was the duty of the Government to monopolise education. Mr. Parkes said that the very system that Lord Macaulay was advocating was no system at all, and he quoted that great man, as he called him, Earl Russell, as a statesman who had advocated one uniform and comprehensive system of education. The evidence quoted by Mr. Parkes showed that, although it might have been the private opinion or wish of Lord John Russell to introduce such a system, that he failed to do it. (Hear, hear.) The English people would not have it. This showed that Mr. Parkes was a bolder man than Lord John Russell was, for what that hon. gentleman had failed to accomplish, Mr. Parkes was attempting to do. If anyone could force such a system as was disclosed in Mr. Parkes' bill upon the English people, Lord John Russell, with the prestige of his name, was the man to do it; but he failed. Mr. Parkes was certainly a bold man to endeavour to do here, what the oldest and wisest statesman that England ever had, could not force upon the English people. (Cheers.) It must be obvious to every one who would reflect upon it, that it was contrary to the spirit, independence, and freedom of the English people to allow the Government to monopolise education. All history informed them that it had never been taken out of the hands of the people. The theory and principle of the English Constitution was that the Government should abstain from interfering with individual action. The respective duties of the Crown and the subject had frequently been defined, and were well understood. The Government was never supposed to undertake anything that interfered with the voluntary exertions of the people. This he took to be the pervading principle of the English Constitution. [The learned lecturer proceeded to read from his manuscript some particulars of the origination of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the Inns of Court, and other corporate bodies, in illustration of his argument that the Government did not interfere with the action of individuals or bodies beyond what was found to be necessary in calling institutions for the public good into existence. The hon. gentleman also spoke of other universities, the principles on which they were established, and the manner in which they dealt with religion and education. University College was the only college of any magnitude that cut out all religion from its teaching. This must not be confounded with the University of London. The public college at Bristol, and several others afterwards followed the example of University College. It was arranged that the State should have as little as possible to do with these establishments after they were once set afloat; and the statesman who founded the London University was careful that the State should abdicate all control over it as soon as possible after the first appointments were made.] He would now turn to elementary education, absolute freedom of education had been recognised, and the right of the State to interfere had been steadily repudiated. This was what Mr. Parkes regretted. That gentleman was trying to do what Earl Russell had failed to do—that was to manufacture a new system of education and force it upon the people. (Cheers.) Notwithstanding all that Mr. Parkes had said about the Privy Council system, he thought it would be found to be a good system. Under that system every man could educate his children in the way he liked. (Hear, hear.) There was a love of liberty inherent in the English people, that made the great bulk of the people in favour of free education. (Hear, hear.) Private efforts on behalf of education were made in England at different times, and in 1833 the Privy Council system was commenced. That system had now fairly taken root, and under it the great bulk of the people were now being educated, without envy or bickering. The fullest freedom was left to the people to educate their children in their own way. The State was only careful to know that what was paid for as education was education. (Hear, hear.) Catholics, Protestants of every description, and Jews, could educate their children according to their own fashion. They might use what books they pleased, and employ what teachers they pleased, and the Government gave each school a share of the public grant. Training schools for teachers were also supported and maintained out of the public grants and the teachers of every school must be of the same creed as the people whose children they taught. The Government examiner could examine the children of Catholics, Protestants, and Jews in the English History for example, and determine the relative amount of knowledge which each possessed on the subject; but the Professor could not teach them all without doing violence to their religious opinions. Mr. Parkes in his speech referred to the spread of education in several countries, in some of which religion was not recognised at all in their education, but in England religion had always formed a part of education. (Hear, hear.) One great principle ran through the whole system of education, namely, that religion was recognised as an essential element in it. (Hear, hear.) It was embodied in the fundamental regulations of the Privy Council system, and overran the whole system. It was presbyterian for the Presbyterians; it was Wesleyan for the Wesleyans; it was dissent for the Dissenters, and Catholic for the Catholics. When a system of secular education was proposed by the boldest statesman of the day it was rejected, if not scouted. The code of the Privy Council system was laid before Parliament in 1860. Under the eighth section of that code legal ownership of premises must be proved. He would now quote from a speech made by Mr. Cowper on this point a few evenings ago, in the Assembly. [The lecturer here quoted from a speech made in the Assembly last week on the Public Schools Bill.] He would observe that the statute laws of England were in force in this colony so far as they could be applied, and that every man who came here from the mother country brought her laws upon his back to defend and protect him. (Cheers.) Now, why the example of England should not be followed in the matter of education, as near as could be, was rather strange. By the last mail he had heard that a committee of the House of Commons, Sir John Pakington being the chairman of that committee, had reported on this subject. The evidence taken before that committee had been published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and seemed to be in favour of a change. It was suggested that there should be a change in the fiscal portion of the system in order to ease the central Government, and that there should be a Minister of Education instead of the matter being placed under the immediate control of the Privy Council. That would not be a change in the system, but merely an alteration in the management—a fiscal change which might ease the country of the continual draw upon her funds. That change would not touch the principle of the system. No suggestion was made for one uniform system of education—the committee merely made what was called a progress report, but they appeared to be unfavourable to any change in the existing systems unless there was a reasonable prospect of a conclusion being arrived at in which the Legislature would concur. He did not think that any one now living was likely to witness any material change in the system of education now in vogue in England. It was asserted that the same laws as were in force in England were in force in Ireland, and that England legislated for Ireland as for herself. These assertions were made over and over again, and a good many people believed them. He did not; and he considered that the scheme of education that was forced upon the Irish people, was not the least of the many grievances under which that people suffered and complained. (Cheers.) The leading idea of education in England was free individual action; while the leading idea in Ireland was State control. (Cheers.) There was something inconsistent in this, for there were stronger reasons for freedom of education in Ireland than in England. In England the State was the embodiment of the will of the people, but in Ireland the people were Catholic while the State was Protestant. (Cheers.) Under such circumstances, it was a species of tyranny characteristic of English constitutional liberty, for the State to establish an educational system in Ireland. (Cheers.) At the close of the last century it was penal for a Roman Catholic schoolmaster to teach them, and people were not even allowed to send their children abroad to be educated. The Established Church there was purely a State institution. In England, however much the Protestant Church was under State control, it was the people's Church; it had a life of its own. But in Ireland it never had a life of its own; its members were not the nation, but that nation's Government, and the governing classes. (Cheers.) One consequence of this was, that all the religious and educational institutions established there had been purely of a Govermental character. Trinity College was founded by the State, in the cause of the State religion; and other like places were established for the propagation of that faith. The Kildare schools, in his time, were recognised as the State schools. For two centuries the State had tried to force on the people of Ireland a religion that was adverse to their own wishes and conscientious belief. (Cheers.) And even after they were allowed to have their own religion, they were not allowed to choose their own mode of educating their children. The State had tried and failed to force its religion on the people, and then when the education question came up the cry was, "What education can we best force on the people?"—not "What education will they choose to have?" (Cheers.) After the Catholic Emancipation Act was passed in 1839, and Lord Grey proposed the Irish National System of Education, that system was hailed with joy and thankfulness by the Roman Catholic clergy. At that time the Roman Catholics were not assisted in any way except by the grant to Maynooth College. There were no elementary schools in Ireland, assisted by Government; schools at any rate, which the children of Roman Catholics could attend without a compromise of principle. One of the first principles of the new National system was that under it religious and secular instruction were combined. Religious instruction was as much a part of that system as was secular instruction. Even the semblance of proselytism was to be avoided, and when the system was first proposed in 1831 conciliation was to be the order of the day. It was the wish of the Roman Catholics to forget and forgive. The system was adopted as a great experiment, and the only one of the Catholic clergy who opposed it was Dr. M'Hale, the Archbishop of Tuam. (Loud cheers.) The celebrated Dr. Doyle was amongst those who were for giving the system a trial, and had remarked at the same time, that if the Catholic clery were dissatisfied afterwards, "they were not dumb dogs that did know how to bark." The system, however, developed itself into a Denominational system in practice. He asserted that on the authority of Mr. Whiteside, the present Chief Justice of Ireland. He quoted from a speech made by Mr. Whiteside on the 15th May last, on Irish Education, in the House of Commons. The system had been made use for the purposes of proselytism. It had had a fair trial for upwards of thirty years, and now at last the prophecy of Dr. Doyle had been fulfilled, that the clergy were not "dumb dogs that could not bark." The system had been denounced by the Catholic bishops and archbishops of Ireland, in a memorial to the Irish Government, signed by twenty-eight of those prelates. Mr. Cardwell was then Chief Secretary for Ireland, and, in answer to that memorial, wrote a letter declining on the part of the Government to make any change such as the clergy pointed out in the system. The memorial of the bishops was dated March, 1860, and contained a variety of sections in which the doctrines of Catholicism were explained, and protests were entered against the National system of education. A document of the same kind had, he believed, been got up by the Catholic bishops and archbishops of Australia in 1862 or 1863. The doctrines there propounded were such as no true Catholic could disregard. (Cheers.) He would have remarked that it was asserted that there was a difference of opinion between the clergy and the laity of the Roman Catholic Church on this question. That was not the case. A number of members of the English House of Commons had written to Mr. Cardwell in support of the memorial of the 28 bishops. [He quoted largely from the letters of these gentlemen in order to support his assertion.] No one who did not subscribe to the doctrine laid down in that memorial could be a true Catholic. There might be such men; but he thought the Church could afford to dispense with such altogether. For his part, he would make a present of a bushel of all such Catholics as that to any sect that would receive them, and indeed they would not be very ornamental, useful, or creditable to any sect. (Cheers and laughter.) That lecturer then proceeded to quote from various documents, the tenor of which was averse to the National system of education.] He could not pass over the attacks which had been made on the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church of this colony. We heard it said that there was a distinction, and a very marked one, between the opinions of the laity and the opinions of the clergy on this question, and that Mr. Parkes calculated upon that for the carrying of his measure. Mr. Parkes knew that the clergy were against him: and from the extracts he had just read, the meeting would judge whether it was possible for the laity to hold different views from the clergy? He did not think any Catholics would take different views to those of their clergy; and he was sure that no Irish Catholics would. (Cheers.) The whole policy of the British Government had been to try and divorce the Catholic clergy from the laity in Ireland, but that policy had failed in its efforts—(cheers)—and he would again say that Mr. Parkes was a bold man to expect to accomplish that which the English Government had over and over again signally failed in. (Cheers.) He knew that there were persons who looked on all ecclesiastical power as despotism, just as pickpockets regarded all magistrates as tyrants. (Laughter.) The interference of the Church was a check on despotism, and had proved so in ancient times, when it had curbed the powers of the State. It might, too, be a check upon the ambition of individuals sometimes; it might be a check upon the desires and wishes of individuals in this very matter of education. (Cheers.) He admitted that the State should have all reasonable rights of inspection and control over education, so far as was necessary to ensure that the education given was really good, and that the State got the worth of its money; but were the Governments of the world so disinterested, so free from all ambition, that they alone were fit to be entrusted with such weighty interests? [The hon. lecturer proceeded to make copious quotations from a speech lately delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Gregory, upon the education question.] He had detained the meeting so long that he felt it would be unpardonable for him to say much more. He would observe that if the Public Schools Bill ever passed the Lower House he would have something to say about it in the Upper House. (Cheers.) Still he hoped that such a calamity and disgrace as the passing of such a bill through the Lower House would be, might be averted on the third reading. (Cheers.) If when it was known that all the Church of England clergy and the great bulk of the laity, and the whole of the Roman Catholic body, were opposed to the measure—if against the united wishes, of a great majority of the population, this bill were forced on the country, our representative institutions must be regarded as a delusion, a mockery, and a snare. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The Rev. Dr. FORREST then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Plunkett for his able and temperate address.

Mr. FITZGERALD, M.L.C. (of the Victorian Legislature), seconded the resolution, which was put and carried by acclamation.

The lecturer, having suitably expressed his acknowledgements, the meeting terminated at half-past ten o'clock p.m.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

THE Customs revenue received to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	£222	6	7
Gin	271	9	10
Liqueurs, cordials, or strong waters	0	3	2
Whisky	0	15	0
Rum	733	2	2
Perfumed spirits	0	12	5
All other spirits	28	10	6
Wine	68	9	10
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	0	15	0
——— (in bottle)	0	16	6
Tobacco and snuff	96	12	0
Cigars	15	10	6
Tea	776	12	6
Coffee and chicory	27	18	4
Sugar, unrefined	11	0	0
——— unrefined	267	13	11
Dried fruits	43	14	7
Rice	100	0	0
Pilotage	9	1	4
Ad valorem	493	16	2
Package charge	227	15	9
Total	£3391	15	10

A meeting of creditors in the estate of Messrs. Metcalfe and Foss was held at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Metcalfe made a short statement respecting the affairs of the firm. A committee, consisting of Messrs. J. G. Ross, J. Fraser, and S. Smith, were appointed to investigate the accounts and bring up a report at a future meeting.

Messrs. Burt and Co. sold by auction, to-day, at the Annandale Yards, 174 head fat cattle, from £5 to £9—each averaged £6 5s. 6d. Also 250 shorn wedders, at 12s.; and 200 ditto, with wool on, at 13s.

The *Economist*, of August 4, says:—

During the first six months of the present and two previous years, the declared value of the exports of British and Irish produce and manufactures was:—

1864	...	£78,047,586
1865	...	74,128,538
1866	...	92,857,830
In June only the shipments were:—		
1864	...	£13,978,526
1865	...	13,227,062
1866	...	14,630,120
The computed real value of the principal articles imported in the five months was as under:—		
1864	...	£77,111,991
1865	...	59,933,184
1866	...	92,029,657

This statement is based on the recently-published Board of Trade returns for the first half of the present year. From these returns we learn that during the six months ending 30th June, 1866, the principal imports from the Australian colonies were 48,529 hides, valued at £73,021; 16,519 cwts. tallow, value £30,224; 63,787,097 lbs. of wool, value £3,992,706; gold, value £2,616,466; silver, value £1044: total, £6,713,461. On comparison with the returns for the corresponding period of 1865, we find a decrease in hides of 17,400, and in tallow of 21,000 cwts. In wool there is an increase of nearly 13,000,000 lbs., and in gold and silver of £1,328,402.

The principal exports to Australia of British and Irish produce and manufactures during the six months were as follows:—Beer and ale, 79,879 barrels; cotton manufactures, 16,426,652 yards; earthenware and porcelain, 6400 packages; boots and shoes, 994,089 pairs; wrought leather, 50,332 lbs.; linen manufactures, 5,264,485 yards; bar, rod, angle, and bolt iron, 8177 tons; railway iron, 9412 tons; iron wire, except telegraphic, 3400 tons; hoop, sheet, and boiler iron, 8490 tons; wrought iron, all other sorts, 9230 tons; lead, 951 tons; tin plates, 5509 cwt.; silk manufactures, 91,967 yards; and handkerchiefs and shawls of silk, 752 dozen; silk ribbons, 8402 lbs.; spirits, 154,901 gallons; woollens and worsted cloths, 1,091,803 yards; carpets and druggets, 250,499 yards; woollen and worsted stuffs, 5,571,418 yards; apparel and slops, £725,808; haberdashery and millinery, 640,261; hardware and cutlery, £18,542; manufactures of steel and iron and tools, £22,474; german-silver and hardwares not specifically described, £199,500; saddlery and harness, £61,388; steam engines, £74,581; other machinery, £74,563; stationery other than paper £35,259.

Brisbane papers to the 13th instant are to hand. The *Courier* of Saturday reports:—

The past week does not show any marked improvement in business. The stocks of some few articles are partially exhausted, and for these there has not been more inquiry. Prices generally have not improved, and in most cases have a downward tendency. The prices given in our list for bulk have been raised, but this is not an advance, but a rectification for the increased duties imposed by the new Customs Act. The prices of malt liquors have not changed, but in spirits there have been a few alterations, nearly all of a downward character. The only exception is geneva, which has enhanced its value. The stocks are very low.

Flour is well supplied, but there is nothing doing save in the furnishing of bakers' requirements. The quotation for best Adelaide brands now is £16 10s per ton, and for other brands in proportion. Pollard has given way, there being little demand. There are no other alterations in produce.

In groceries and oilmen's stores there are no changes to notice. The cargo of Java produce, ex Hero, is now in the market. It consists of rice, sugar, coffee, and spices. The coffee, duty paid, is quoted at 13½d; the sugar ranges from £33 to £42 per ton, according to the sample; and the rice is offering at £26 to £28 per ton.

On Thursday evening the Government introduced in the Legislative Assembly a short bill to amend the Additional Customs Act recently passed. The object of this new bill was to make articles hitherto exempt from the ad valorem duties subject to them. The standing orders having been suspended, the bill was passed through all its stages. As it stands, the chief exemptions from the ad valorem duties are:—Living animals, specimens of natural history, wheat, flour, garden seeds, green fruit, printed books, periodicals, newspapers, and personal effects. The following clause was added to the bill while passing through committee:—"That in the case of all machinery imported, *bona fide* for use in the manufacture of sugar actually erected or in ... for that purpose, the duty enforced by the above-mentioned ... may be refunded on proof to the satisfaction of the T... that the machinery as aforesaid has been erected or is in ..."

The Customs receipts at the principal ports of the ... during the quarter ending September 30th, 1866, were—Brisbane, £25,707 11s; Ipswich, £9436 9s 6d; Maryborough, £2338 18s; Gladstone, £665 12s 8d; Rockhampton, £12,263 17s 6d; Port Denison, £2070 3s 1d: total, £52,477 12s 0d.

The returns from some of the minor outports have not been received, but their amounts will be too small to materially affect the result above given. Up to the date given, ad valorem duties had only been collected at Brisbane, Maryborough, and Rockhampton. The amount received at each place respectively was:—Brisbane, £790 1s; Maryborough, £102 18s 5d; and Rockhampton, £596 5s; making a total of £1489 4s 5d.

MR. MAXWELL BROWN'S LEVEE FANTASTIQUE.—Last night, Mr. Maxwell Brown, the "Premier Prestidigitateur," gave his first "Levee Fantastique" in Sydney, at the School of Arts, Pitt-street. The entertainment chiefly consists of a display of legerdemain; but the illusions are for the most part new to Sydney audiences; and they have the special merit of being performed without the aid of elaborate paraphernalia. So far as may be seen, Mr. Brown is not assisted by any confederacy with others, but relies solely on his own dexterous manipulation. It would be tedious to recount in detail all the extraordinary feats of sleight of hand with which Mr. Brown baffles and amuses his audience; his marvellous transformations ought to be seen to be adequately appreciated. Many of the combinations are peculiar to Mr. Brown; and, in so far as the manoeuvres depend on facile execution, the adroitness of the operator leaves no room for detection. The first part of the programme closes with an illusion styled "the Indian basket wonder," which is as sensational as it is novel. A large wicker basket is placed on tressels in the middle of the platform; and thereafter a portly damsel, who has witnessed the preparations for her martyrdom with tolerable resignation, is assisted into the receptacle. The basket is so placed that the audience can see both below and around it. It is none too large for its fair occupant; but, on the contrary, is obviously rather a tight fit. No sooner is the lid of the basket closed, than the operator grasps a long sword, which he has previously submitted to the inspection of the audience, and with this he pierces the basket through and through. A shriek is heard, but all is not over; for he plunges the weapon with unabated vigour until the most sceptical observer, as well as himself, may be satisfied that the hapless unfortunate within has been thoroughly slaughtered. The operator does, however, resist from the inhuman attack, and while the curiosity of the spectators is fully roused, all concern for the fate of the victim is suddenly dispelled by her re-entrance from the body of the Hall. She is obviously none the worse for having passed through the terrible ordeal, as with unruffled toilet and placid mien she again confronts the audience. The whole affair—massacre and escape—only takes a minute or two in execution. The "Sphinx" is another inexplicable performance new to colonial sight-seers. There is less of the "horrible and awful" in this illusion, but it is a most ingenious contrivance, and is, if possible, still more marvellous. Mr. Brown's Sphinx is placed in a small box upon a table, and, so far as can be seen, is altogether disconnected with mechanical appliances. On the front side of the box being opened, a human countenance is disclosed, and in obedience to the behests of the operator, who stands a considerable distance off, the eyes are moved and the face brightens up when told to smile. The Sphinx, unlike its Theban prototype, answers enigmas instead of propounds them, and in doing so its facial muscles are brought into play precisely as in human features. The voiced utterances of the Sphinx are perfectly distinct, and it is obvious that they are not the result of ventriloquil skill on the part of Mr. Brown. The box in the table is not much larger than the size of a human head; and the table on which it stands is not hung with drapery. The audience was immeasurably astonished at this article, but no Œdipus came forward to enlighten their perplexity. This particular edition of the "Sphinx" is harmless enough; and so long as the exhibition of the monster is managed with as much success as last night, there is not much likelihood of its interest being destroyed by the solution of its enigma. Mr. Brown stated his intention of suspending the Sphinx in subsequent entertainments. There were two or three slight hitches in the entertainment last night, which were satisfactorily explained by Mr. Brown, who stated that he had not had sufficient time to mature his arrangements, but these delays are not likely to again occur.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—On the night of Friday, the 12th, about half-past 11, the Travellers' Home, occupied by James M'Grath, and situated on the other side of the One-Mile Bridge, was burned to the ground. A carrier, named Cornelius Skehan, who was camped on the other side of the road, discovered that the eastern side of the building was in flames, and immediately gave the alarm. The fire spread very rapidly, the house being a wooden construction, and Skehan rescued the inmates—a servant girl and M'Grath's little boy—with great difficulty. The girl was sleeping in a room adjoining the bar, and was first awakened by the bursting of bottles—the flames by that time having penetrated to the taproom—she immediately escaped through a window. The boy had a very narrow escape. Skehan, with much risk to himself, went into the bedroom and found that the lad was awake and screaming for his sister; he carried him on his bed out of the house, but found that the mattress was on fire. Skehan's hair was also burnt off a part of his head. The whole premises were destroyed in a quarter of an hour. Mr. M'Grath estimates his loss at £1400; of this sum £800 is insured in the Queensland Insurance Company.—*Queensland Guardian*.

ILLAWARRA COAL.—Another coal mine has recently been opened in this district, and on Wednesday last the first load was brought into town. The quality of the coal has been tried by one of the Illawarra Company's steamers, and, we are told, was found to ignite quickly, burn freely, without clinkering, and produced but very little ash.—*Illawarra Mercury* of Friday.

DOOR MATS of any pattern, and Matting of any width, with or without coloured borders, and made of the best coir fibre, may be had at Darlinghurst gaol. The mats in quantities not less than 56 lbs. weight, and the matting in rolls of 30 yards.

An allowance will be made to the trade, and price lists forwarded on application.

Sydney, 15th October, 1866.

The Treasury, Queensland, 4th October, 1866.

QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS.—In conformity with the provisions of the Additional Treasury Bills Act, 30th Victoria, No. 10, his Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, directs it to be notified that Sealed TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of THURSDAY, the 1st day of November next, from persons desirous of purchasing any portion of QUEENSLAND TREASURY BILLS which it is proposed now to issue to the extent of £50,600 (fifty thousand pounds), being the first instalment of the entire sum of £300,000 (three hundred thousand pounds), authorised to be raised by the above recited Act.

These Bills are secured upon the Consolidated Revenue of the Colony, and are for the sum of £100 (one hundred pounds) each, and bear interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum from the 1st proximo. The principal sum is payable on the 31st December, 1870, and interest is payable half yearly, on the 1st January and 1st July respectively. Principal and interest are payable in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, or Brisbane, at the option of the holder.

The Treasury Bills are transferable by delivery. The amount tendered, if accepted must be paid in cash at the Treasury, Brisbane. Ten (10) per cent. within one week from the notification of acceptance of the Tender, and the balance on or before the 15th (fifteenth) day of November, 1866.

By his Excellency's command,
J. D. M'LEAN.

NOTICE is hereby given that, by an Indenture bearing date the fifth day of October instant, and made between JULES JOUBERT and EUGENE BOCHER, both of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, Esqs., trading together under and using the style or firm of "JULES JOUBERT and E. BOCHER," of the first part; CHARLES SMITH and WILLIAM OSWALD GILCHRIST, both of Sydney aforesaid, Esqs., of the second part; and the several persons and bodies corporate creditors of the said Jules Joubert and Eugene Bocher, whose names are mentioned in the first schedule to the said Indenture, and all other the creditors of the said Jules Joubert and Eugene Bocher of the third part: All the real and personal estate and effects whatsoever and wheresoever situate, of the said Jules Joubert and Eugene Bocher, and of each of them, have been released, assigned, and assured unto and to the use of the said Charles Smith and William Oswald Gilchrist, their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, according to the nature, tenure and quality of the same, upon certain trusts therein expressed, for the benefit of all the creditors of the said firm of Jules Joubert and E. Bocher, and of the said Jules Joubert and Eugene Bocher, severally and respectively, rateably and in proportion to their several and respective debts: And, further, that the said indenture has been duly executed by the said Jules Joubert, Eugene Bocher, Charles Smith, and William Oswald Gilchrist, and duly attested as by law required: And that the said indenture is now lying at the offices of Messieurs ROXBURGH, SLADE, and SPAIN, Solicitors, Exchange, Sydney, for inspection and execution.

Dated this 5th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

JULES JOUBERT,
E. BOCHER,
CHARLES SMITH,
W. O. GILCHRIST.

Signed by the said Jules Joubert, Eugene Bocher, Charles Smith, and William Oswald Gilchrist, in the presence of—SAMUEL LYONS, J.P.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In the Will of JAMES M'PEAKE, late of Cumberland street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, landowner, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that after the expiration of fourteen days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that probate of the last will and testament of the abovenamed deceased may be granted to DANIEL TIERNEY, of Hunter-street, Sydney, Licensed Victualler, and DENNIS BARAGRY, of Cumberland-street, Sydney, Baker, the executors named in the said will.

Dated this eleventh day of October, A.D., 1866.

STENHOUSE and HARDY, Proctors for the said executors, 49, Hunter-street, Sydney.

CONFECTIONERY.—WRIGHT and SMITH, Manufacturing Confectioners, wholesale and for exportation. Merchants, country storekeepers, and shippers supplied at the lowest possible prices for first-class articles. Goods packed in tin canisters of various designs, with glass fronts or otherwise, as may be required. Medicated Lozenges, Persian Sherbet, Syrups, and every other article connected with the trade.

Country and shipping orders promptly dispatched.

WRIGHT and SMITH, Wholesale Confectioners, 436, George-street, Sydney, near the Royal Hotel.

COLT'S REVOLVERS, as supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for house protection, travellers and officers. Colt's celebrated Revolving Rifles, Shot-Guns, and Pistol Carbines. (Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition prize medal awarded, 1862. Beware of counterfeits. Every arm is London proved, and bears the Company's trade marks. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition. Address—COLT'S FIREARMS COMPANY, 14, Pall Mall, London; also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.

FIREARMS of every description re-stocked and otherwise repaired, by C. COWLES, Practical Gunmaker, (late foreman,) to the celebrated William Green, 136, New Bond-street, London. 75, Market-street East.

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The ENTIRE STOCK OF DRAPERY of JOHN SKINNER,
Australia House, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office,
DAMAGED BY THE LATE FIRE
that occurred on the morning of the 15th ultimo,
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
and quite regardless of the cost, the object being to effect a speedy clearance of the whole stock.

THE SALE
will commence THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, and, to prevent confusion, a limited number of customers only will be admitted at one time.

Sale to commence each day at 10, close at 6.
Australia House, 404, George-street.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE AND WATER, COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE AND WATER, COMMENCES THIS MORNING.

THE GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY DAMAGED by FIRE AND WATER, COMMENCES THIS MORNING, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE CLEARED OUT, REGARDLESS OF THE COST, at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

AT THE GREAT FIRE SALE
THIS MORNING will be offered
3000 YARDS SILK STRIPED,
Damaged by Water only, at 3½d per yard, worth 2s 6d.
All New Choice Colours.

DRESSES! DRESSES! DRESSES!
Ladies requiring a New Fashionable Dress, should visit Skinner's, in George-street, all the new choice materials slightly damaged, are being cleared out at FABULOUS PRICES, in order to realise for the parties concerned.

CALICOES and SHEETINGS, SLIGHTLY DAMAGED by water, a large lot, very stout, at 5d per yard.

HORROCKSES' LONGCLOTHS are now being sold at SKINNER'S at 6d per yard.

FAMILIES requiring FLANNELS, BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, SHEETINGS, LONGCLOTHS, or any article in Household Drapery, should now lay in a Stock at the GREAT FIRE SALE, at SKINNER'S, AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 404, George-street, opposite Telegraph Office.

LADIES YOU CAN PURCHASE DRESSES AT SKINNER'S, in all the New and most Fashionable Styles for 6s 9d the full dress (12 yards) that cost 21s.

THIS WEEK
will be offered
GREATER BARGAINS THAN EVER
at
SKINNER'S GREAT FIRE SALE,
Opposite Telegraph Office, George-street.

JOHN WETHERILL will SHOW THIS WEEK NEW GOODS, CHEAP GOODS, BARGAINS.
The new shalli mohair dress, 7s 9d, worth 12s 6d
New colours in silk velvets and terrys, 1s 11½d
New colours in French delaines, 12½d
Embroidered Swiss curtains, 16s 6d, 12s 6d, worth 21s
Organdie checked and striped muslins, 4s 6d
Tamboured muslin, 7s 11d for 10 yards, worth 12s 6d
Swiss muslins, 5s 6d and 6s 9d, worth 8s 6d and 10s 6d
Cotton ticks, 6½d and 7½d, worth 10½d per yard
Gents' marcella vests, 3s 6d, worth 10s 6d
New shapes in tuscan hats, from 2s 11d
Lace falls, from 6½d; chenille nets, from 4½d
Good useful hollands 7½d, usual price 10½d
Good stout gambroons, 12½d, usual price 18d
Stout grey sheeting calico, 1s 3½d, worth 1s 9d
Black alpaca, 7½d, 9½d, usual price 12½d
Hoyle's lilac prints, 7½d and 8½d, worth 10½d.

SPRING AND SUMMER, 1866.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE are now showing, in the GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT, their recent shipments in Ready-made Clothing, Bandannas, Silk, Lisle, and Cotton Hosiery.

Their importations for the season present many unusual attractions, and the alterations lately effected affording extra facility for conducting this branch of their business, they confidently anticipate an increased amount of public patronage. In

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
there are now ready for inspection
Gentlemen's Angola and Silk Mixed Suits
Gentlemen's China Silk and Grasscloth Sacs
Gentlemen's Silk, Lustre, and Merino Sacs
Gentlemen's Black Cloth Kensingtons
Gentlemen's Colonial-made Trousers and Vests
Gentlemen's Fancy Marcella Agathon Vests
Gentlemen's Grasscloth and Alpaca Vests
Boys' and Youths' Colonial-made Clothing
Muslin, Silk, and India Gauze Turbans.

THE ORDER DEPARTMENT
is furnished with every novelty in Woollen Manufacture. Also white and coloured Cricketing and Boating Serges. Choice Linen and Marcella Vestings. Plain, Fancy, and Corded Drills.

Gentlemen are respectfully solicited to place their orders early, and thus avail themselves of the opportunity to select from a newly-opened stock.

F. P. and P. would direct special attention to their splendid assortment of

SUMMER MERCERY,
including
Gentlemen's White Shirts, for studs throughout, to fasten in front and behind, from 13½ to 18 inches
Gentlemen's superior Dress Shirts, for evening wear
Gentlemen's Spun and Silk-mixed Half-hose
Gentlemen's Cotton and Gauze Merino Half-hose
Ties, Scarves, Braces, Gloves, &c., &c.
Railway Portmanteaus, from 10s to 16s 6d
Basil and Solid Leather Portmanteaus.

VICTORIA HOUSE, 269, 271, and 295, Pitt-street.

SUMMER HATS.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have now ready for inspection, 10 cases Boys', Youths', and Gentlemen's Summer Hats, comprising:—
1 case gentlemen's leghorn hats
1 case ditto fancy helmets
1 case ditto white and fancy chums
1 case boys' ditto ditto Ariels
2 cases ditto ditto Oxfords
2 cases ditto ditto Harrows
1 case ditto leghorn sailer hats
1 case youths' ditto ditto

Victoria House, 269, 271, 275, Pitt-street.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE DRESSES.—Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have opened two additional shipments of summer dress fabrics, and are now prepared to show several thousand dresses of French tissues and grenadines, striped and chene poplinettes, llama, lustres, delaines, &c., forming the largest stock of new dresses in Sydney.

VICTORIA HOUSE, Pitt-street.

FRENCH MUSLIN DRESSES.—The most choice variety of new patterns, specially imported for this season, including those now to hand by the Panama mail.

In this collection, the production of every printer and producer of the most recherché French, organdie, jaconet, and cambric muslins is fully represented. The colours can in most instances be guaranteed permanent.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE.

JACKETS. MANTLES. SHAWLS.—These departments are now rendered especially attractive from the great combination of taste displayed by the different manufacturers from whom we have purchased in Paris and London for the present season.

In Jackets and Mantles, made of rich black gros grain and glacé silks, in the most becoming and ladylike shapes, also in light fabrics—Grenadines in black and white—white and black, and a variety of colours, made from the pure Italian silk. Lace mantles and jackets, selected with the greatest care. Among these are several chaste designs, in one only of a pattern. Children's and Young Ladies' Jackets in every size.

In Shawls, handsome Decca Cashmeres are very fashionable; also the variety of new light textures, of French introduction, command attraction. Shawls are this season produced in greater assortment than usual.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The most choice of our Shawls, Mantles, and Jackets, will be shown in the New Saloon only this season, and not exhibited in the windows.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
VICTORIA HOUSE.

October, 1866.

VICTORIA HOUSE.
MAGNIFICENT SHIPMENTS.
Ex Mail Steamers.

Messrs. FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE have the pleasure to announce the arrival, ex Mail Steamers, of a further and unusually extensive and magnificent assortment of French and English novelties, purchased by their London resident partner Mr. Painter, the majority of which, as usual, are guaranteed exclusively to Victoria House, this portion has come via Marseilles.

The fourth Grand Show of the season will be made This Day, with an unrivalled display of silks, shawls, mantles, dresses, millinery, underclothing, and lace and fancy goods generally.

The lace goods in the shawl and mantle show-rooms eclipse all previous importations.

Silk Department.—The new Grain de Pendre, and the new Moire Antiques, and Bridal Silks will be shown this day.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE, Carpet and Floorcloth Warehousemen, Importers of high class goods, 269, 271, and 275, Pitt-street; George-street entrance at 444.

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150 PACKAGES
SPRING and SUMMER
IMPORTATIONS, 1866.
Ex HARLAW
EARL DALHOUSIE
LIBERATOR
NINEVEH
TOFTCOMBS
AND MONTHLY MAIL STEAMERS.

These shipments so advantageously bought in the Home Markets offer special inducements to purchasers and comprising a most extensive and numerously varied selection of the choicest productions of EUROPEAN MANUFACTURES no effort or expense having been spared in procuring the favourite styles and novelties, OUR STOCK FOR THIS SEASON FAR surpassing ALL PREVIOUS EFFORTS. The attention given to each department has left nothing wanting to complete the assortment, and warrants us inviting our customers to inspect a stock for extent and variety not surpassed in the colonies.

FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS.

Dolfus Meig's transparencies, in engaged styles, fast colours, stripe and checks, organdies, white grounds, chintz flowers.

TRANSPARENT MUSLINS, FAST COLOURS, 6s 9d full dress.

DRESS GOODS, DRESS MATERIALS.

We wish especially to refer to the large and varied assortment comprising every procurable novelty, several lots bought much under their value.

TRANSPARENT CARMELYTES, 6s 11d the dress.

MILLINERY, FLOWERS, FEATHERS,

Comprises the latest Parisian novelties, dress caps, head-dresses, real ostrich and vulture plumes and feathers, fancy hat plumes, straw flowers and wreaths; all the new natural flowers for the season.

Milliners and the trade are respectfully invited to inspect this department.

BONNETS and HATS.

We have to ask especial attention to our importations for these departments, great care and judgment having been used in the selection. Our styles will be found to represent the fashions for the coming season, including a variety of exclusive styles.

Malvern	Milford	Venice	Geneva
Arno	Sadowa	Imperial	Sandringham
Diana	Empress	Clyde	Grecian
Sultana	Princess	Canotier	Laura.

TRIMMED HATS, 3s 11d.
SYLPHIDE GRENADINES,
7s 11d full dress.

IN THE SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Some really magnificent Goods. French, wove, and tissue, longs and square, black, white, and coloured grenadines, tissues, and sylphides; a beautifully light texture in French designs, specially adapted for this climate; reversible silk-wove shawls.

BLACK GRENADINE SHAWLS,
15s 9d, all pure silk.

THE MANTLE DEPARTMENT
comprises a variety of exclusive styles, in black glacé and gros grain; elaborately trimmed black, white, and coloured grenadines; black lace rotondes and bournous. White llama bournous, 12s 9d.

SILKS.

Our selections for this department will comprise every procurable novelty and improvement of Lyons and Spitalfields manufacture.

GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., Importers, 300, George-street.

GREAT ATTRACTIONS.

GREAT BARGAINS.

In consequence of the present
MERCANTILE DEPRESSION,
BAULKE and ARDERN
have bought large parcels of the following
NEW and FASHIONABLE GOODS,
for CASH, which they will offer to their customers this week at PRICES TO MEET THE TIMES.
Dresses! Dresses! Dresses!
in
FRENCH MUSLINS
TISSUES and GRENADINES
CHENE and STRIPE MOHAIRS
CHENE POPLINETTES
PRINTED DELAINES
BROCHE and PLAIN LLAMAS.

The above goods are all of the newest designs, and will be sold at half their value.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, JACKETS,
In rich Imperial Glace Silks, ditto Gros Grain and Gros Royal, ditto Armazine and Ottoman ditto, of the newest designs, in
TIGHT and SEMI-TIGHT.
Also an immense variety of the small and fashionable loose ditto.

PLAIN WHITE and FANCY BERNOUSE and CIRCULAR MANTLES,
in
GRENADINE, LACE, and MOHAIR.

LADIES would do well to inspect the above as the opportunity to secure SPECIAL DESIGNS in FIRST-CLASS GOODS, at such extraordinary value seldom occurs.

In addition to the above are numerous FANCY GOODS of various descriptions, all of which we are in a position to offer at half their value.

BAULKE and ARDERN,
86, King-street.

FRENCH MILLINERY.
Ex MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.

THIS MORNING, in our large SHOWROOM, we shall exhibit the above to which we invite special attention, as they present the most exquisite taste.

The small BENOITON BONNET supersedes all others for simplicity and elegance, price 16s 6d to 21s.

The NEW SMALL-SIZE CRINOLINES, in great variety; also

Ladies' Morning Wrappers, in cambrics and brilliants.

BAULKE and ARDERN,
86, King-street.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
Brickfield-hill.

!!!CHEAP GOODS!!!

French brilliants, only 10½d, usual price 1s 3d
Norwich striped dress material, 5½d
Fancy double warp mohair, 7½d
Plain lustres, in fashionable shades, 11½d
Crystal silk grenadine, new fabric, 10½d
French llamas, finest quality, 1s 2½d
Elegant mohair mantles, fashionable shapes, 8s 11d
Children's mantles, all sizes, 2s 11d to 7s 6d
Black corded and glace silk mantles, 16s 9d to 38s 6d
Ladies' trimmed straw bonnets, 12s 9d to 17s 6d
Elegant French and English millinery ditto, 15s 6d to 21s
Ladies' and children's mushroom hats, 2s 11d to 4s 6d
Ladies' chemises, Horrocks's calico, 3s 11d to 5s 11d
Ladies' drawers, ditto ditto, 3s 11d to 5s 6d
Embroidered Swiss curtains, 6s 11d pair
Fine mosquito net, 2½ yards wide, 1s per yard
Stout grey calico, 3½d per yard
Good brown holland, 8½d ditto
White counterpanes, 6s 11d each
Large size summer quilts, 8s 11d ditto
White table damask, 2 yards wide, 1s 11d per yard
Fine nursery diaper, 3s 11d per piece
Fine black llama shawls, 12s 6d
Black cashmere squares, 8s 6d
French coutille stays, 2s 11d pair
Lined silk parachutes, very cheap, 3s 11d each.

RUSH and ROUSSEAU,
Brickfield-hill.

MAIL NOTICE.

PEEPES and SHAW have opened the undermentioned Goods ex Mail Steamer Bombay:—
Ladies' black gauntlet kid gloves, stitched collars
The latest novelty in ladies' crystal buckles and brooches
New albums, bound in Russian leather, morocco, and Irish bog oak
New purses, 5s 8d and 7s 8d
Cambric handkerchiefs, with plan or coloured borders
Children's kid gloves, stitched; children's taffeta gloves, children's gauntlet gloves
A choice assortment of sailor ties, tissue scarfs, tom thumb ties with embroidered ends, ribbon ties, &c.

P. and S. respectfully solicit the attention of gentlemen to their very superior make of WHITE SHIRTS, at 40s, 50s, 60s, the half-dozen.

Gentlemen's underskirts, drawers, and socks in silk, spun silk, gauze, merino, and cotton

Umbrellas, sun-shades, and parasols, the cheapest in Sydney.

PEAPES and SHAW,
The City Hosiery and Glove Warehouse,
338, George-street.

TURNER'S MARKET CLOTH HALL, 484, George-street, opposite the Fruit Markets, NOT the Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s; black cloth trousers, to measure, 20s.

WHO'S my Tailor? Why, NICOLL of course, 212, Pitt-street, opposite Haymarket clock.
Tweed Trousers, to measure, 15s
Black Cloth Trousers, to measure, 20s.

FIGS, fine new Turkey
Cornsacks, now landing ex Flechero
Candles, Price's 1 lb. Belmonts
Currants, fine new fruit
Dunphy's Stout ex late arrivals
Whisky, in glass. On SALE by
LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME,
Hunter-street.

CORN-SHELLERS, Chaff-cutters, Wire Nails, &c., just landed. PARTRIDGE'S, George and Bathurst sts.

CORRUGATED IRON, 5 to 10 feet; Water Tanks, all sizes. PARTRIDGE'S Stores, Bathurst-street.

1000 VERY superior Bullocks, Richmond River
1000 ditto, Clarence
1000 Cows, ditto
1000 mixed Cattle, New England.

Several lots of fine bullocks and mixed cattle, in New England and near the border.

P. N. TREBECK, 60, Margaret-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—For SALE, 4000 fat WETHERS, full fleece.
Apply to MORT and CO.

FOR SALE, Store CATTLE and Store SHEEP. Apply to MORT and CO.

STATIONS FOR SALE.
New South Wales.
On the Bogan, with from 16,000 to 20,000 sheep
On the Namoi, with 20,000 sheep
On the Castlereagh, with sheep and cattle
On the Gwyder, with ditto ditto
On the Clarence, with ditto.

And in Queensland, on Peak Downs, the Mackenzie, the Isaacs, and various other places, with from 12,000 to 20,000 sheep, and small lots of cattle, but in all cases the stations are very lightly stocked.

CORNISH and HAY, Treasury-buildings.

STOCK,
SHEEP.
On the Castlereagh, ewes and wethers
On the Bogan, ditto ditto
On the Macquarie, ditto ditto
On the Namoi, ditto ditto
On the M'Intyre, wethers.

And in Queensland, on Darling Downs, and the Burnett district.

CATTLE.

In the Liverpool Plains and New England districts, New South Wales, and several excellent lots in Queensland.

CORNISH and HAY.

FOR SALE.—2000 Bullocks and 1000 Cows, on the Richmond, from one of the best herds in the district. On the Condamine, 2000 Bullocks and 2000 Cows, first class cattle.

A small lot of 300 near Wellington; 10,000 Ewes, Darling Downs, unshorn.

5000 store Wethers, Wellington, unshorn.

CORNISH and HAY, Treasury-buildings.

FOR SALE.—Small STATION, on Manaroo, with 5000 Sheep and 600 Cattle.

CORNISH and HAY, George-street.

STORE CATTLE, Clarence River.—For SALE, 1000 BULLOCKS, 2 to 7 years old
1000 COWS, 2 to 7 years old.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at his Horse Repository, Pitt-street, opposite Tattersall's Hotel, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Horses and carts, buggies, waggons, drays, dogcarts, springcarts, harness, saddles, chaffcutting machine, &c.

Fat Cattle.

At the Annandale Yards, WEDNESDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. G. D. Lane, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock,
100 head fat cattle. A prime lot.

Fat Sheep.

At the Bazaar, WEDNESDAY.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Messrs. Christian to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 12 o'clock,
500 prime fat wedders.

Prime Fat Sheep.

At the Yards, Hunter-street, on THURSDAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by Henry Lee, Esq., of Bathurst, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on THURSDAY next, at 12 o'clock,
450 very prime fat wedders, in lots.

Prime Fat Cattle, from the Clarence.

At the Victoria Yards, Petersham, on WEDNESDAY.

BUCHAN THOMSON is instructed by Joseph Page, Esq., of Ramornie, to sell by auction, at the above Yards, TO-MORROW, at 2 p.m.,
80 head prime fat cattle, from the celebrated herd of C. G. Tindal, Esq., of Ramornie, and said to be the finest lot yet shipped from the Clarence.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Thomas Manning to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at Mearns's Depot, at half-past 11 o'clock,
200 prime fat wethers, paddock-fed, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Joseph Pearse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, 18th October, at 11 o'clock,
199 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers; the noted JP brand.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. WILLIAM FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. B. Richards to sell, at his Yards, on THURSDAY next, October 18th,
Two hundred head of real prime fat cattle, from the Warrego, warranted nine hundred pounds, and to be sold without any reserve.

Sale of Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 11 o'clock,
Unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. Henry L. Dunn, 112, Forbes-street, Woolloomooloo, as advertised in SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of October 10th and 11th.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

E. HOLLOWAY has received instructions to sell, on THURSDAY next, 18th October, by public auction, on the premises,
The goodwill, fixtures, &c., of the butchering establishment near the corner of Phillip and Hunter streets.

The peculiar circumstances under which the above is placed in the market cause the sale to be without reserve, and present opportunities to small capitalists to realise a comfortable and certain income.

Terms, cash.

Hay, Straw, and Chaff.

F. P. MEARES (successor to Thomas Dawson) will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, straw, and chaff, by the truck load.
Terms cash.

LAVERACK and GIBSON sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10,
Hay, straw, maize; on FRIDAY, at 11, poultry, pigs, and calves.
Offices—282, Pitt-street, and Windsor.

Butchers. Butchers.

JAMES GRAHAM will sell by auction, at Lime-street Wharf, THIS DAY, Tuesday, 16th October, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A quantity of carcase mutton from Newington.

F. M. STOKES (late Beardmore and Stokes) will sell by auction, at the Railway, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, hay, straw, &c.; and at 2 o'clock, at the Depot, 775, George-street, fruits.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Hay, straw, &c.

To Parties Furnishing, Dealers, and others.

JAMES OCTAVIUS BRADLY has received instructions from Mrs. Crosby to sell, at her Residence, No. 307, Liverpool-street (corner of Palmer-street), THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Substantial furniture and effects, pictures, glassware, &c., &c., including patent double action pianoforte, made for the Governor General of India, by S. Harriden, &c. (played by key and handle), music for same, &c.; also,
Splendid full-plate camera, by Hockin and Co., of London, oak stand, baths, chemicals, &c.
Terms, cash.

Imperative Sale.

To Wine Merchants, Publicans, &c.

Clearing-out Sale.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 1, Wynyard-street, next the Bank of New South Wales, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The stock-in trade of a wine merchant, consisting of
10 hogsheads burgundy
12 ditto claret
7 ditto sauterne and hock
4 ditto red colonial wine
1 cask crushed sugar
4 ditto Alloa ale
2 cases champagne
32 ditto pints and quarts colonial wine
Corking and bottling machines and sundries.
Terms, cash; no reserve.

326, Castlereagh-street, opposite Hinchey's Public-house.

TUESDAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock, on the premises,
Household furniture, comprising sofas, chairs, tables, washstands, china, glass, iron bedsteads, bedding, crockery, kitchen requisites, &c.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Jessup.

At the Auction Mart, Pitt and Park streets.

Cottage Piano, Pier Glass, Sideboards
H. H. Couch and Chairs, Chiffonieres, Wardrobe, Whatnot
Loo Tables, first-class Engravings in frames, Washstands
Bedsteads, Sewing Machine, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the official assignee under directions of creditors, to sell by auction, at his Mart, Park-street, on FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Hugh Beer.

At the Auction Mart, Park-street.

THURSDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock.

To Captains of Coasters and others.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the Official Assignee in the above Estate to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, 18th October, at 11 o'clock, at the Mart, Park-street,
34 charts and maps of Bass's Straits, Terra Australis, East Coast of Australia, Van Diemen's Land
Maps of River Tamar, Chatham Islands; charts of the East Coast of Australia, North-west Side of Gulf of Carpentaria, New Pacific Ocean; maps of New Zealand, &c.
Also,
1 marine chronometer (2 days)
1 sextant
1 quadrant
2 field glasses
Lot of compasses, &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 23rd October, at 1 o'clock.

To Small Capitalists, and others.

Six-roomed Brick Cottage on Stone Foundation.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on TUESDAY, 23rd October, at 1 o'clock, on the Premises, corner of Pitt and Buckland streets, foot of Mount Carmel, Waterloo Estate,
A snug faithfully-built 6-roomed brick cottage on stone foundation, and kitchen; good well of water, and standing on an allotment of land 45 feet frontage to Pitt-street, and 90 feet to Buckland-street.
Terms, cash.

In the Insolvent Estate of Cornelius Mortimer.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., official assignee, to sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, Woolpack Inn, Sussex-street, between Market and King streets,
Superior draught horse, new box cart, and harness.

In the Insolvent Estate of John B. Bassett, Licensed Victualler.

MR. H. VAUGHAN has received instructions from the Official Assignee, to sell by auction on THURSDAY, 18th instant, at 11 o'clock, on the Premises, known as the Italian Hotel, George-street North,
Lease, license, and goodwill, first-class bar fixtures, counter, beer engine, spirit fountain, piping, gas fittings, ale, wines, spirits, furniture, and effects.

Important Sale of Drapery, Woollens, Shirts, Shirts, Calicoes, &c.

WEDNESDAY, October 17th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock on the above day,
30 cases and bales of the above goods.
Just landed ex Liberator and Dilawur.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Stock of Boots and Shoes
Shop Fixtures, &c.

In the Assigned Estate of C. G. Middleton.

To the Boot and Shoe Trade and other Buyers.

N. COLLIER has received instructions from the Trustees in the above estate to sell by auction, at the Commercial Sale Rooms, 249, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The stock of boots and shoes in the above estate, consisting of a large assortment of men's, women's, and children's goods; also,
Shop fixtures, viz., counters, shelving, drawers, glass-cases, blind, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, October 16th.

On the Premises, 182, Prince-street.

Household Furniture and Effects
Bedsteads, Bedding
Chests Drawers, Washstands and Sets
Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 182, Prince-street, THIS DAY, October 16th, at 11 o'clock.
The above household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, October 18th.

On the premises, Missenden Road, Newtown, opposite St. John's College.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects
Drawing-room Suite covered in Satin Damask
Inlaid Loo Table
Dining Table
Rosewood Chiffoniere
Carpets, Engravings
Tubular and other Iron Bedsteads
Horsehair Mattresses, Palliasses, &c.
Chests of Drawers
Washstands and Fittings
China Breakfast and Dinner Services
Glassware, Electro Plated-ware
Kitchen Utensils, Stove, &c.
Also,
Cabinet Sewing Machine, in Walnut Case, by Wheeler and Wilson
Splendid Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, with full compass, and all the latest improvements
&c., &c., &c.

MESSRS. CHANDLER and CO. have received instructions from Mr. W. Woolley to sell by auction, at his residence, Missenden Road, Newtown, opposite St. John's College, on THURSDAY, October 18th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his superior household furniture, pianoforte, sewing machine, &c., &c.
To be sold without reserve.

THIS DAY, 16th October, 1866.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE GAS BRACKETS STAND DITTO.

To Gasfitters, Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
Single, double, and gas brackets.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, 16th October, 1866.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

To Silversmiths, Furnishing Ironmongers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11,
5 packages superior electro-plate ware, viz.:—
Cruets, 3, 4, 5, 6 glass
Egg frames, 4 glass
Tea sets, complete
Sugar baskets, sugar bowls
Table and chamber candlesticks
Measures, half-pint and pint
Race cups, with handles and covers
Cover dishes and covers beaded
Threaded table spoons and forks
Ditto dessert ditto and tea spoons
Soup and sauce ladles, gravy spoons
Table and dessert knives, sets of cutlery, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Gents' German Boots
Ladies' ditto ditto.
Manufactured by Otto, Herz, and Co., Mayence.

TUESDAY, 16th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 16th,
10 cases gents' German boots
5 ditto ladies' ditto.
Terms at sale.

Colonial Bluchers
Ditto E.S.
Ditto Women's Leather.

THIS DAY, 16th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY,
An assortment of colonial-made boots, as above.
Terms at sale.

Unreserved Sale of 134 Packages of Boots and Shoes.

New landing from the Liberator and Strathdon.
All first-class Goods for the season.
Manufactured by well-known makers.

THIS DAY, the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock sharp.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
36 cases ex Liberator
56 ditto ex Strathdon
21 ditto ex ditto
14 ditto ex various shipments.
Terms at sale.

Summer Drapery, Dress Goods, Clothing, &c., &c.

Just landed,
Ex Strathdon and Strathnaver.

THURSDAY, 18th,
FRIDAY, 19th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
Several consignments summer drapery, dress goods, clothing, &c., &c.
Just landed.
Particulars to-morrow.

On FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Important to Saddlers, Ironmongers, Gunsmiths, Dealers, and others.

30 Packages Ironmongery.
Platedware, Double-barrel Guns, &c.,
Viz.:—
Double-barrel Guns and Breech-loaders, newest patterns
Table Spoons and Forks } Best Electro-plated or German Silver, Fiddle Pattern
Dessert ditto
Tea ditto
Nickel Silver ditto
Blue Gauze Dish Covers, 10 to 24 inch
Metal Teapots, Jack Chains
London Glue, Hinges 10 to 18 inch
Saddlers' Punches, No. 1 to 12
Pincers, Round Knives
Pliers, Screw-drivers
Padlocks, Curry Combs, &c.
Without the slightest reserve.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock, viz.:—
30 packages ironmongery
Platedware, guns, &c.
As above.
Terms at sale.

On TUESDAY, October 16th, at 11 o'clock.

On the Premises of Mr. F. L. Lyons, Toy and Fancy Goods Warehouse, 87, King-street.

Viz., The whole of the Stock-in-Trade, consisting of
Toys, of all descriptions
Fancy Goods
Jewellery
Musical Instruments
Stationery, Cutlery
Meerschaum and other Pipes.
Fire Works, &c., &c., &c.

☞ For Positive Sale.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Toy Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions from Mr. Lyons to sell by public auction, on the premises, 87, King-street, THIS DAY, October 16th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock-in-trade of toys, fancy goods, &c., as above, without reserve.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock.

Assorted Hairbrushes
Workboxes
Teacaddies
Folios, Card Racks
Jet Brooches and Earrings, &c., &c.

For Unreserved Sale.

To Buyers of Fancy Goods, Hairdressers, Jewellers, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Viz., ex Toftcombs,
6 cases brushware, workboxes, &c., &c,
As above.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock.

18 Packages Stationery, Account Books, Fancy Goods, &c., consisting of
C. L. and Blue Wove Letter Paper
Ditto Foolscap, Single and Double Money
Ditto Note Paper
Double Elephant Drawing
Superfine Blue Sampling Demy, 18 lb.
Walkden's Ink, Sealing wax
Blackwood's Copying Ink, quarts and pints
Violins, in cases, Concertinas, Flutes
Account Books, assorted
Brushware, Combs, Purses
Drawing Pencils, M.B. Pens
Albums, Portemonnaies, Pocket Books, &c., &c.

☞ Without Reserve.

To Stationers, Buyers of Fancy Goods, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
18 packages stationery and fancy goods,
As above.
Terms at sale.

On FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock.

Highly attractive Unreserved Sale of
5 Cases very Handsome Fire Grates, Fenders, Fire Irons, &c.

All of the latest and most approved patterns, consisting of
Bright Ormolu Fenders, plain and twisted bar, 4 x 9
Ditto Ditto, ormolu feet, ditto
Ditto Ditto, 4 x 8 and 4 x 6
Bright Ormolu Grates, cast bars, in sets, 38 x 38
Ash Pans, steel front bars to suit
Bright Ormolu Registered Grates, 1½ inch moulding, ormolu, twist, 38 x 38
Patent Radiating, to suit ormolu twisting bead
A large Assortment of bright Steel and other Fire Irons
Ditto Pokeretts
Pairs Scissors Bow Coal Vase Tongs
Berlin Black Fenders, plain and twisted bar, 4 x 6
Dozens bottles Berlin Black, &c., &c.

Important to
Ironmongers, Builders, Contractors, Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. SOLOMON and FRANCIS have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, on FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock, viz.,
Ex Toftcombs,
5 cases fire grates, fenders, and fire irons, as above.
☞ Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Booksellers, Librarians, and others.

Large and Valuable Library of Select Works, by eminent authors.
About 1500 Vols.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable books.
Terms, cash.

In the Estate of Mr. J. Caldwell.
By order of the Trustees.

ASSORTED STOCK OF GROCERIES,
at Mr. Caldwell's Iron Store, in Sussex-street, near Barker's Flour Mill.

WEDNESDAY, 17th October.

To Merchants, Dealers, Grocers, Speculators, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees of the estate of Mr. J. Caldwell, to sell by auction, at Mr. Caldwell's Iron Store, Sussex-street, near Barker's Mills, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of groceries, &c., including
419 bags Manila sugar
64 mats good ration ditto
24 mats good counter ditto
Also several small lots of good useful grocery kinds
237 bags flour, in 50 and 100 lb. bags
354 bags Liverpool salt
181 bags fine stoved salt
125 casks soda crystals
62 casks Champion's vinegar
51 casks whiting
8 casks blacking
12 bags fine Java rice
17 bags whole white pepper
11 cases Glenfield starch
4 casks alum
2 casks wine glasses
2 casks chalk
2 machine scales
Paper bags
2-bushel bags
Pimento, black pepper
Manila bags
Tartaric acid
Bath bricks, &c., &c., &c.
Trucks, pulleys, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, October 18th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Highly Important Unreserved Sale by Auction of
44 Cases Solid Iron Bedsteads.

Now landing ex Strathdon, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on THURSDAY, October 18th, at 11 o'clock,
4 cases solid iron bedsteads, blue, cane and green, 3 ft. x 6 ft. 6
6 cases tubular, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6, blue, cane, enamelled, and pencilled
8 cases 3 ft. and 2 ft. 6, stumps
6 cases 4 post, 1½ pillar, green, blue, and marone, 6 ft. 6 x 4 ft. 6
6 cases 4-post, 3 ft. by 6 ft. 6, blue and marone
3 cases ½-tester, solid iron, 2 ft. 6 x 6 ft. 6 in.
2 cases children's cots, blue and green
3 cases children's ½ testers
6 cases ½-testers, 3 ft. x 6 ft.
Terms, cash.

On view on Wednesday, in Sale Room No. 2, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

On FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock.

At Wynne's Stores, New Pitt-street.

To Marble Masons, Architects, and Gentlemen Building.
Large Assortment of Marble Chimney Pieces,

Just landed, ex Strathdon, from London.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Wynne's Stores, New Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, October 19th, at 11 o'clock,
A splendid assortment of marble mantelpieces.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Toftcombe, ——, master, from London.

Taylor's Cocoa and Chocolate.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
Ex Toftcombe, damaged by sea water.
1301, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1307, 1308, 1309, 1310, 1318, 1319, 1320—11 cases Taylor's cocoa and chocolate
355—1 case cerealina powder.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

Vinegar, Pickles, Salad Oils.

Auction Sale, TUESDAY, 16th October.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
21 cases, each 2 dozen, quart vinegar
22 ditto, ditto 3 ditto, pint pickles
11 ditto, ditto 6 ditto, ½-pint salad oil.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Joyce's Oilmen's Stores.

Ex Flechero, Hetherington, master, from Liverpool.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. Lorimer, Marwood, and Rome, to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell street, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
With all faults,
31 cases Joyce's 1lb. jams
22 ditto ditto bottled fruits
12 ditto ditto pickles.
Terms, cash.

Dunphy's Bottled Stout.
On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Flechero, Hetherington, master, from Liverpool.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock prompt,
100 cases Dunphy's stout, repacked
4 cases ditto ditto, ullage bottles
Also,
35 empty cases
30 ditto candle cases.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Liberator, Captain Vollar, from London.

Paper.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
G & Co., 3 bales paper, viz.,
1—40 reams demy, 11 lb.
9— 8 ditto DD news, 72 lbs.
11— 7 ditto 17 quires, ditto
8 ditto orange-surfaced double demy.
Terms, cash.

1 lb. Oysters.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
100 boxes 1 lb. oysters, just landed.
Terms at sale.

Flour. Flour.

First lot to be offered.

TUESDAY, 16th October.

50 Tons
Adelaide Superfine Flour.

For Positive Unreserved Sale by Auction.

Important to Millers, Bakers, Corn Dealers, and Country Buyers.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock precisely,
50 tons Adelaide superfine flour.
This parcel of flour being for bona fide unreserved sale is worth the especial attention of the Trade and other buyers.
Terms at sale.

Large and Attractive Auction Sale of
Oilmen's Stores
Groceries
Mauritius Sugars, Teas, Spices, &c.

TUESDAY, 16th October.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries, large parcels of sugars, teas, spices, rice, Sutton's royal Osborne relish (sauce), Hobart Town jams, salad oils (quarts, pints, and half-pints), sardines, oysters, chocolate, vinegar, Hora's hair oil, white starch, blue, red herrings, confectionery, arrowroot, figs, candles, saltpetre, Colman's mustard, oatmeal, soda crystals, salmon, bottled fruits, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Raisins and Currants.

On account of whom it may concern.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
10 barrels currants
12 boxes raisins
3 cases cheese.
Terms, cash.

Cerealina Powder.

To Confectioners, Druggists, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
1 case cerealina powder.
Terms, cash.

Mauritius Sugars.

400 bags ——, various balances.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
About 400 bags Mauritius sugars.
Various samples.
Terms at sale.

Woolpacks.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
10 bales woolpacks.
Terms at sale.

Ale and Porter, ex Toftcombe.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Ex Toftcombe,
2 hogsheads porter
1 ditto ale.
Terms at sale.

Best Adelaide Wheat.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock prompt,
About 40 bushels best Adelaide wheat.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

At Robertson's Coach Factory, Pitt-street.
On an early day.

Great Clearance Sale of
Carriages
Buggies
Dogcarts
Waggonettes
Sociables
Barouches
Hooded Phaetons
Spring-carts
American Waggons, &c.

In consequence of great alterations in the premises.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from Mr. Robertson to sell by auction, at the Manufactory, Pitt-street South, on an early day,
The whole of his stock-in-trade, &c.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.

FINE ELEME TURKEY FIGS.

Just landed ex Flechero.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th October, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed ex Fletcher,
10 cases each 80 8 lb. boxes fine Eleme Turkey figs
8 cases each 4-lb boxes fine Eleme Turkey figs.
Terms, cash.

On TUESDAY, October 16, at 11 o'clock,

AT ORIELTON LODGE, OCEAN-STREET,
near Edmonds's, Double Bay Hotel,
The residence of Mr. J. Caldwell.
Highly Important Sale by Auction of
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.

To Gentlemen Furnishing
To Furniture Buyers, and others.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions from the Trustees to sell by auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, October 16th, at 11 o'clock,
Valuable household furniture and effects.
For particulars see Saturday's HERALD.
Terms, cash.
Parties furnishing are informed that the above articles are nearly all new, in good condition, and are of the best manufacture.
Catalogues may be obtained at the Rooms of the auctioneers, 239, George-street.
The above will be on view on MONDAY, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m.
The Double Bay omnibuses, which leave the corner of King-street every quarter-hour, pass within fifty yards of the house.

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Old Bank of Australasia.

For Unreserved Sale by Auction.
6 First-class Sewing Machines, perfectly new and in good order.

WIGHT and MANN'S
"Excelsior,"
has been pronounced by competent judges the simplest and best sewing machine in the market.
This machine is upon a new and improved principle, and makes the celebrated Double Loop Stitch, which is in reality the only reliable one for family use, or for any work where strength and durability are required. This machine sews from two ordinary reels, which require no re-winding, and such is the strength of its stitch, that if the seam is cut at every inch it will not rip; while it is so simple that a child may use it with facility. It will hem, fell, stitch, quilt, gather, cord, bind, braid, and embroider, in a very superior manner, and with the most wonderful rapidity, making its own braid and stitching it on at the same moment. No mantle-maker, dressmaker, or tailor, who wishes to keep pace "with the demands of the age" should be without the "Excelsior," as a saving of at least twelve hundred per cent. may be effected by its use, to say nothing of the surpassing strength and beauty of the work, the ease with which it is done, or the dispatch ensured in the execution of orders. Ornamental in design, elegant in its working, and profitable in its results—this machine is indeed a family treasure; for while it will do every variety of plain sewing that can be done by any other machine, it has the further advantage of being the best embroidering machine ever invented, and is capable of producing the most beautiful and elaborate patterns of embroidery with a rapidity quite astonishing, and thus becomes the means of educating both the hand and the eye of junior members of the household in a most interesting branch of artistic design, while affording to ladies ample and agreeable exercise for the taste and fancy in the decoration of slippers, mats, coverings for furniture, articles for bazaars, dresses, mantles, &c., ad infinitum.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock,
The above.
Terms, cash.
The above are now on view, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, October 17th, at 11 o'clock,
At the Old Bank of Australasia.

To Parties Furnishing, and others.

For unreserved Sale by Auction.

Very elegant Drawing-room Suite, covered in striped satin damask, consisting of
6 Chairs, 1 Garibaldi, and 1 Occasional Chair
1 double-ended Lounge, in solid walnut, cost 80 guineas
1 handsome marquetry inlaid Loo Table
Pier Glass, Carpet, and Ornaments
And a quantity of useful Household Furniture, &c.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 239, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash.
Now on view at the Rooms.

On THURSDAY, October 18th, at 11 o'clock.

At the Australian Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets.

Highly important Unreserved Sale by Auction of 22 Cases Winfield's superior Iron Bedsteads and Cots.
Just landed ex Dilawur.

BRADLEY, NEWTON, and LAMB have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, October 18th, at 11 o'clock,
22 cases Winfield's cots and bedsteads.
Terms, cash.
On view at No. 2 Sale Room (first floor in O'Connell-street).

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE,
all that celebrated Station known as
WEE WAA SOUTH,
DISTRICT OF LIVERPOOL PLAINS,
bounded by, and adjacent to, the pastoral properties of Messrs. Lloyd, Loder, and others, and
Permanently Watered in the Driest Seasons.

This valuable run commands a frontage of about 18 miles to the Namoi River, and is of considerable depth; the country of first-class fattening description, the improvements most expensive and substantial; while 2000 acres of purchased land, judiciously selected, add materially to the value of this property.

With the Run will be sold
14,000 (more or less) SUPERIOR SHEEP,
11 Horses, Waggon and Harness, Team of Bullocks, Dray, Stores, Sundries, &c., &c,
at a valuation.
ABOUT 2000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND
To be given in.

Terms:—One half, cash; balance in equal amounts at one and two years, by approved promissory notes, dated from day of sale, bearing interest at 8 per cent. per annum, secured upon the property.

MESSRS. T. and A. CADELL have received instructions from Patrick Quinn, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on TUESDAY, 30th October, 1866, at 12 o'clock,
The well-known STATION "WEE WAA SOUTH," district of Liverpool Plains, occupying an extensive frontage to the Namoi River, well and permanently watered in the driest seasons.
With the station will be sold
14,000 (more or less) SUPERIOR FINE-WOOLLED SHEEP,
warranted free from disease, comprising
10,000 EWES and 4000 WETHERS, viz.:—
3,563 EWES, 2½ years old, more or less
578 ditto, 3 ditto, ditto
930 ditto, 4½ ditto, ditto
3,252 ditto, 5 ditto, ditto
1,377 ditto, full-mouthed (none broken) ditto
4,000 wethers, 2½ to 4½ years old, ditto.

14,000 more or less.

Also, to be taken by purchaser at a valuation in the usual way, eleven horses, waggon, harness, team of bullocks, dray, stores, sundries, &c., &c.
And about
2000 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND to be given in.
THE IMPROVEMENTS
are as follows, and are on purchased land:—
HOUSE—seven rooms, floored and shingled; Cottage, shingled; Store, Kitchen, Shepherd's Hut, Stable, Cattle and Sheep Yards, Garden, &c. There are also 9 sheep Stations, with Huts and Yards. About 2000 acres land, enclosed with wire fence, split posts and cap.
The country is of the richest fattening description—myall plains, with saltbush in abundance—and is one of the best sheep runs in the district. It is permanently watered by the Namoi River and by numerous creeks, lagoons, and wells.
The Auctioneers would only remark that the sale is positive—that the run and stock are first-class, consequently they anticipate active competition, as it is but seldom Liverpool Plains properties are offered for sale.
Intending purchasers are requested to inspect, and the proprietor, who resides at Glen Quinn, will give all information in his power, and show the run and stock.

THIS DAY, 16th October.

VALUABLE SALE OF PASTORAL PROPERTY, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 16th October.
QUEENSLAND—MARANOA DISTRICT.
BORDERS OF DARLING DOWNS.
The GLENEARN RUN, on Donga Creek, together with
9052 SHEEP, more or less
328 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
MORT and CO.

QUEENSLAND, MARANOA DISTRICT.
BORDERS OF DARLING DOWNS.

The GLENEARN RUN, on Donga Creek, together with
9052 Sheep, more or less
328 Head of Cattle, more or less.

Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at The Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
THIS DAY, 16th October,
which will be shortly announced,
That very choice pastoral property,
THE GLENEARN RUN,
situate on Donga Creek, close to its junction with the river Balonne.
The Glenearn Run consists of 5 blocks of country, having about 28 miles frontage to both banks of Donga Creek.
It consists of fine open forest country, interspersed with salt bush; carrots and oaten grass on the banks of the creek. It was among the early selections of Mr. Gideon Lang, and is abundantly watered. Even during the very dry season last year there was plenty of both water and grass.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES 25,000 to 30,000 SHEEP.
It adjoins the properties of Messrs. Flood and Gordon, and O'Brien.
The IMPROVEMENTS on the head station comprise a six-room verandah cottage, overseer's cottage, woolshed, and 2 huts for men; also 3 sheepyards for drafting, stockyard, killing and milking yards, with calf pen, &c. There are also outstations, with 4 yards and a lambing station.
With the Glenearn Run will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.
1550 more or less, wethers, 3 to 4 years
1000 ditto, ditto, 2 years
1420 ditto, ewes, 3 to 4 years
716 ditto, ditto, 5 years
1300 ditto, ditto, 5 to 6 years
1011 ditto, ditto, maidens
2000 ditto, weaners, equal sexes
55 ditto, rams.

9052 more or less, sheep.
Also,
About 300 HEAD OF CATTLE, a small quiet herd.

Particular attention is directed to the sale of this property, situated in one of the best parts of the Maranoa district, with room for largely increasing the number of stock now on the run, and an abundant supply of water—a purchaser would find ample opportunity of securing a safe and profitable return for his investment.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS FATTENING STATIONS.

On WEDNESDAY, 17th October, by
MR. BREWSTER, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, at 11 o'clock,
SPLENDID FATTENING STATIONS on the MACQUARIE RIVER, in the districts of WELLINGTON and BLIGH, with CHOICE CATTLE; also COMPACT SHEEP STATION, in the BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
Lot 1.—MULLAH, BACK MULLAH, OUTER BACK MULLAH, and ENMORE, with 2000 CATTLE.
Lot 2.—GILLEWARRINA, with 1100 CATTLE.
Lot 3.—EGLEBRA (or BAN BAN) and WARREN, with 2000 CATTLE.
Lot 4.—BOOMERANG, with 5500 SHEEP, more or less.

FOR POSITIVE SALE,

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP,
in consequence of one of the proprietors contemplating a visit to Europe.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE AND REMUNERATIVE FATTENING STATIONS. IN THE DISTRICTS OF WELLINGTON AND BLIGH,
known as
MULLAH, BACK MULLAH, OUTER BACK MULLAH, ENMORE, WARREN, EGELEBRA, (or BAN BAN), and GILLEWARRINA,
together with
5600 HEAD of WELL-BRED CATTLE.

TERMS.—One third cash; residue by approved bills at one, two, and three years, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October, at 11 o'clock,
The above splendid stations, in the following order:—
LOT 1. MULLAH, BACK MULLAH, OUTER BACK MULLAH, and ENMORE (the former on the Macquarie River), in the Wellington district, with which will be sold
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS on these runs comprise overseer's cottage, stockyards, men's huts, &c., &c.

LOT 2. GILLEWARRINA, on the Macquarie River, in the Bligh district (immediately opposite Mullah), together with
1100 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THIS IS ONE OF THE BEST FATTENING RUNS IN THE DISTRICT.
THE IMPROVEMENTS consist of men's huts, stock-yards, &c., &c.
LOT 3. EGELEBRA (or BAN BAN), and WARREN, frontage to the Macquarie River, in the Wellington district, with which will be sold
2000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
IMPROVEMENTS consist of cottage, stock-yards, &c., &c.
_ The stores, stock horses, implements, &c., on the respective stations to be taken at a valuation.

The above valuable fattening stations are so well known that it is not considered necessary to enumerate their many advantages in detail. They adjoin the properties of Messrs. Christie and Wentworth, Cox, and Cruickshank, and are admitted by all who know them to possess FATTENING QUALITIES equal to any runs in the WESTERN DISTRICTS.
EACH LOT to be offered forms a SEPARATE AND DISTINCT ESTABLISHMENT, and can either be WORKED COLLECTIVELY (as has hitherto been done with advantage by the present owners), or SEPARATELY as now proposed.
The Auctioneer's instructions are peremptory TO SELL, as the existing partnership MUST BE CLOSED prior to the departure of one of the proprietors for Europe. Intending purchasers are, therefore, invited to inspect the properties prior to the day of sale. Every information can be obtained from Mr. KNYVETT, the Superintendent, on the station, who will be happy to show the runs and stock; or on application at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

FIRST-CLASS SHEEP STATION,
in the
BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,
known as
BOOMERANG;
together with
5566 SHEEP, more or less.

Terms, liberal, at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, Sydney, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October, at 11 o'clock,
THE BOOMERANG STATION,
Situate on the north bank of the Burnett River, having a frontage of 5 miles thereto, by a depth of 5 miles, distant 10 miles from Gayndah, and adjoining COONAMBULA, MOUNT DEBATABLE, and EIDSVOLD STATIONS.
The COUNTRY is very healthy, consisting of ironbark ridges, small plains and flats,—there is some saltbush on the back country, which is watered by several small creeks.
The IMPROVEMENTS on the head station are all new and substantial, and comprise a five-roomed verandah house (dining-room 26 x 15), newly finished, with French light doors and windows, store-room, kitchen, servant's room, and pantry; large vegetable garden, stock yards, men's huts, wool shed, with new lever press complete, 250 hurdles, five outstations and yards, &c., &c.
With the station will be sold the following SHEEP,

EWES, 1 to 4 years old	..	1300
full mouthed	..	1700
WETHERS, 2 to 6 years old	..	1620
HOGGETTS	..	900
RAMS, 3 years old, from imported sheep		46
TOTAL SHEEP	..	5566

More or less.
The sheep are in first-class condition, none broken mouthed. Ewes to lamb in September.
_ Furniture, utensils, implements, stores, horses, milking cows, six bullocks, dray, horse, cart, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The above property is placed in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE, and is well worth the attention of SMALL CAPITALISTS, and others on the look out for a snug, compact little station property, with a comfortable homestead, suitable for the residence of a gentleman's family.

Inspection is invited.

Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Superior Mangle, &c., &c.

Under Bill of Sale.
Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 16th October.

F. R. RISHWORTH will sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 116, Little Gipps-street, off Riley-street, near the Reservoir, THIS DAY, 16th October, at 12 o'clock,
Household furniture
Kitchen utensils, &c.; also,
Superior mangle.
Terms, cash.

FREEMASONS' TAVERN AND WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
MACQUARIE-STREET SOUTH.

For Positive Sale, by order of the Mortgagee.

Day of Sale, WEDNESDAY, 17th October.

F. R. RISHWORTH has received instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, on the premises, the Freemasons' Tavern, No. 419, Macquarie-street South, on WEDNESDAY, 17th October, at 12 o'clock,
ALL THAT ALLOTMENT OF LEASEHOLD LAND, being No. 10 of section No. 8, of the Fosterville Estate, having a frontage of 33 feet to Macquarie-street, by a depth of 80 feet to a reserved road, on which is erected
THE FREEMASONS' TAVERN,
a weatherboard and brick building, containing bar, with fixtures and fittings complete, five rooms, kitchen, and cellar, &c.; also, at the rear of the above, and fronting the reserved road is a
WEATHERBOARD COTTAGE,
containing three rooms, &c., with a good yard, and water laid on, now let at 8s. per week.
The above property is held on lease, having an unexpired term of nine years to run, at the nominal ground rent of £10 8s. per annum.
The public-house, if not required as such, could be easily converted at a very trifling expense into two comfortable cottages, which would readily let at 12s. per week each, thus returning a clear rental, after deducting ground rent, of £72 16s. per annum.
Terms at sale.
Any further particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, at his offices, No. 401, George-street.

By Order of the Assignees of the Estate of Messrs. ROBERT IREDALE and CO.

BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS,
DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 437, opposite Short-street.

PADDINGTON.
FIRST-CLASS VILLA, adjoining the residence of THOMAS COWLISHAW, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable freeholds
LOT 1.—BOURKE-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
All that piece of land having a frontage of 27 feet 3 inches to the west side of Bourke-street, with a depth of 100 feet, extending to a wide lane at the rear, on which is that Substantial Neatly Finished FAMILY RESIDENCE, No. 437, BOURKE-STREET, built of brick on stone foundations, with verandah in front, containing hall, six rooms and kitchen, with yard, laundry with copper, &c., at the back.
_ This is a conveniently situated City Residence in a favourite locality, close to the South Head Road, and Hyde Park. £400 of the purchase money to remain secured on the property.
LOT 2—PADDINGTON.
All that piece of Land, having a frontage of 39 feet to the South Head Road, with a depth of about 186 feet, extending to Underwood street, to which it has a frontage of about 37 feet, on which is a HANDSOME VILLA RESIDENCE recently occupied by Mr. Iredale, and adjoining Mr. Cowlishaw's property. The House contains on the ground floor, wide hall, dining-room, 18 by 14, divided by folding-doors from the library, 15 by 11, drawing-room 18 by 14, with oriel window, kitchen with superior range, laundry with copper, pantry, &c. On the upper floor, are 4 spacious bedrooms, and a servant's room over the kitchen. There is in front a verandah floored with tesselated pavement, and at the back a verandah and balcony. The views from both back and front are very extensive—the former overlooking the harbour and North Shore, and the latter extending over Randwick and Botany Bay.
_ This is a superior beautifully situated family residence, in an elevated and remarkably healthy position. No expense has been spared in finishing the house in a first-class style, and it is replete with every family convenience. There is a tastefully laid out flower garden, in front; and at the rear good yard, with never-failing water reservoir fitted with pump; also a shed and out offices. Fronting Underwood-street is a brick building comprising two-stall stable, coachhouse, and hayloft.
Adjoining the land attached to the house is an allotment having 18 feet frontage to the South Head Road, with a depth of about 63 feet. This building allotment will be sold as a separate lot.
Plans on view at the Rooms, where further particulars may be obtained.
Terms at sale.

By order of the Representatives of the Residuary Estate of the late Samuel Terry, Esq.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

FRIDAY, 19th October.

VALUABLE SUBURBAN and COUNTRY ESTATES.
REDMIRE,
a celebrated SUBURBAN ESTATE, containing by GRANT 570 ACRES, near the BURWOOD AND HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATIONS, the northern boundary being WITHIN HALF A MILE distant from both, and extending from thence to the Cook's River, the southern boundary. The Liverpool Road, to which Redmire has a very large frontage, intersects it.

COBBITY, NEPEAN RIVER.

THREE WELL-KNOWN VALUABLE FARMS, fronting the Nepean River, occupied by Messrs. BROOKS, SKINNER, and CLISSOLD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the REPRESENTATIVES OF THE RESIDUARY ESTATE OF THE LATE SAMUEL TERRY, ESQ., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
LOT 1.—THE REDMIRE ESTATE, BURWOOD RAILWAY STATION, 570 ACRES, by grant, lying and situate in the district of Liberty Plains, bounded on the east by Faithful's and Rowley's farms, bearing north on the north by 44 chains of Rose's line; bearing west 33 degrees south, on the west by a south line of 109 chains to Cook's River, and on the south by Cook's River, the said 570 acres to be known by the name of Wilshire's Farm.
_ The instructions of the parties interested in the RESIDUARY ESTATE of the late Mr. TERRY are POSITIVELY to SELL, IN ONE LOT, this EXTREMELY VALUABLE SUBURBAN ESTATE, that accounts may be closed without delay.
AN EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY for SPECULATIVE PURCHASE is thus afforded to CAPITALISTS, as the property occupies a very favourable position for subdivision.
A large portion is within HALF-A-MILE of the BURWOOD and HOMEBUSH RAILWAY STATIONS. There is extensive frontage to BOTH SIDES OF THE LIVERPOOL ROAD, and the land is unbroken, and of that GENTLE UNDULATING CHARACTER which is so much sought after for VILLA SITES, and GARDEN or ORCHARD CULTIVATION.
The southern portion of Redmire extends from the Liverpool Road to Cook's River, which is here a BEAUTIFUL FRESH WATER STREAM. It has also a large frontage to the PUNCH BOWL ROAD, opposite the estate of R. WYNNE, Esq., and the VILLAGE of ENFIELD, with its PRETTY RUSTIC CHURCH, SCHOOLHOUSE, and PARSONAGE. Altogether the property occupies a DELIGHTFUL and REMARKABLY CONVENIENT POSITION, and would meet with READY SALE AS A SUBDIVISION into five or ten acre lots.
One valuable feature of the Estate is the LARGE QUANTITY OF GROWING TIMBER on the land, which has been CAREFULLY PRESERVED, and would now realise, from its proximity to the city, A CONSIDERABLE SUM PER ACRE.
The whole is enclosed, and there is a small Cottage with garden, fronting the Liverpool Road, occupied by the man in charge.

COBBITY FARMS.
LOT 2.—Pursell's 600-acre grant, on the Nepean River, occupied by Mr. Skinner, at a rental of £70 per annum. About 190 acres are cleared, and there is a small farmhouse and other premises thereon. This property adjoins Mr. Seton's celebrated dairy station.
LOT 3.—PIPER'S and WALKER'S grants, 175 acres, bounded by the road leading from Cobbity road to Brownlow Hill Estate, from which property it is divided by the Nepean River. This is a superior and very beautifully situated farm, nearly all cleared and divided into paddocks. It is occupied by Mr. Brooks at a rental of £30 per annum.
LOT 4.—Hawkins' 30-acre grant, and a grant of 25 acres, adjoining, on the Cebbity Road, and extending to the Nepean River. This farm is occupied by Mr. Clissold at a rental of £15 per annum.
All information as to title, &c., may be obtained from the solicitors of the estate, Messrs. BILLYARD and CURTIS, Hunter-street.
Plans on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19th.

KURRAJONG,
NORTH RICHMOND,
HAWKESBURY RIVER.

BELMONT.
THIS VALUABLE and ROMANTICALLY SITUATED AGRICULTURAL and GRAZING ESTATE comprises 1848 ACRES, on the NORTH BANK of the HAWKESBURY RIVER, extending from thence to Redbank Creek.
About 700 acres are enclosed and subdivided into paddocks, a considerable portion of which has been in cultivation, a large block consisting of the rich Hawkesbury bottom land for which the district is so famous.
The House, Stables, Barn, and other buildings are on the elevated land overlooking the river. These premises, which are extensive, are at present out of repair, having been let on a long lease which has just expired.
There is an Orchard and Garden adjoining the house, and one of some extent nearer the river. These are stocked with some fine full bearing orange and other fruit trees.
BELMONT is distant about 4 miles by a good road from the
RICHMOND RAILWAY STATION,
and is only a short distance from Mr. BOWEN'S, at North Kurrajong. It is surrounded by the superior properties of Messrs. Wilder, Woods, Carver, Hensen, and others, all in a high state of cultivation.
It would not be possible in an advertisement to do justice to the EXTREME BEAUTY OF THE POSITION of this estate. It occupies without exception THE CHOICEST SITE in the centre of the most delightful district in New South Wales.
THE SCENERY is as boundless as it is lovely. It extends on one side over the whole of the celebrated KURRAJONG HILLS and the entrance to the VALLEY OF THE GROSE, and on the other the eye is attracted by the RICH, BEAUTIFUL FARMS and HOMESTEADS on the BANKS of the HAWKESBURY, which river, winding through highly tilled lands and magnificent orchards, forms an important and CHARMING FEATURE IN THE LANDSCAPE.
The Estate is in the market for POSITIVE SALE on the above date, and an inspection prior to its disposal is earnestly requested, as it will be found to possess every requisite for a FIRST-CLASS FARM or a gentleman's COUNTRY HOMESTEAD, conveniently situated in a delightful healthy locality HALF AN HOUR'S DRIVE from a RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from A. J. Little, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on FRIDAY, 19th October, at 11 o'clock,
The BELMONT ESTATE,
HAWKESBURY RIVER,
NORTH RICHMOND.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms liberal, at sale.

IMPORTANT EXTENSIVE SALE.

By Order of the ASSIGNEES of the Estate of Mr. JOHN CALDWELL.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 22nd October, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable properties:—
PITT-STREET, CITY OF SYDNEY.
All that piece or parcel of Land being part of allotment No. 12 of section 32 as per plan of the CITY, bounded on the west by the EAST SIDE OF PITT-STREET 25 feet, on the north by a line bearing easterly 145 feet, on the east by a line bearing southerly 28 feet 7 inches, and on the south by a line bearing westerly 143 feet 5 inches, dividing it from premises now in the occupation of Mr. PEARSON to the point of commencement, upon which are erected those
EXTENSIVE BUSINESS PREMISES,
No. 278, PITT-STREET,
immediately opposite the SCHOOL OF ARTS.
They comprise SHOP and SPACIOUS STORES and DWELLING-HOUSE, containing 12 apartments, kitchen with Younger's stove, laundry with copper, bath room, and other outbuildings.
These premises, from their extent and position, are adapted for a first-class business, or for an hotel. A very tastefully designed balcony and verandah, each 25 feet by 12 feet, have been recently erected in front, and the whole forms one of the most valuable properties in this main thoroughfare for COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

PADDINGTON.
BLOCK of LAND, having 118 feet frontage to the OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD, with a depth of 82 feet 9 inches, between the properties of WILLIAM PERRY, Esq., and Mr. TIGHE, being lots 1, 2, 3, and 4 of that portion of the PADDINGTON ESTATE known as Mr. H. S. SMITH'S SUBDIVISION.
It will be offered in one or more lots, to suit purchasers.

WAVERLEY.
BLOCK of LAND fronting the FRENCHMAN'S ROAD, containing by admeasurement 2 acres, being Lot No. 40, situated immediately opposite the CLERGYMEN'S DAUGHTERS SCHOOL, and bounded on the North by LEWIS GORDON'S Grant, on the West by the reserve for WESLEYAN CHURCH MINISTER'S RESIDENCE and SCHOOL-HOUSE, and on the South by land belonging to WILLIAM ROBERTS, Esq.
This CHOICE SITE fronts the MAIN ROAD, and is securely enclosed with paling fence.

CAMP COVE, SOUTH HEAD.
Lots 5, 6, 7 and 8 of Section 1 of the TOWN of WATSON'S BAY, having 130 feet frontage to PACIFIC-STREET, with a depth of 265 feet extending to Camp Cove.

BISHOPTHORPE, GLEBE.
Allotment No. 28 of Section 1, having 40 feet frontage to the GLEBE ROAD, with a depth of 120 feet, extending to a lane, 16 feet wide, at the rear, together with THE SHOP and DWELLING, containing 4 rooms, and Kitchen, with Bath-house, &c., at the rear, now in the occupation of Mrs. POPPLEWELL, at a rental of £58 10s. per annum.
This property is leasehold, having about 90 years to run, at a ground rent of £11 10s. per annum.

GEORGEVILLE, CAMPERDOWN.
ALLOTMENT of LAND, having 30 feet frontage to GROSE-STREET, between the CAMPERDOWN and MESSENDEN ROADS, with a depth of 96 feet, upon which is erected a neat BRICK BUILT COTTAGE, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, with Stable, Coach-house, Yard, Well of Water, &c., at the rear, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM PONT.

KINGSTON ESTATE, NEWTOWN.
TWO BRICK HOUSES, with slated roofs, containing respectively four rooms and three rooms, erected upon a BLOCK of LAND, having 74 feet 3 inches frontage to ALBEMARLE-STREET, and 82½ feet to REGENT-STREET, being lots 119 and 120 of section 4 of the subdivision of NORTH KINGSTON, well known as formerly belonging to Mr. JAMES RICHARDS, and adjoining Mr. Machen's property.

BALMAIN.
BLOCK of LAND, having 57 feet 6 inches frontage to DARLING-STREET, with a depth of 102 feet, upon which are erected the following premises, viz.:—
A STONE COTTAGE, containing verandah, 4 rooms, with detached kitchen and servant's room, occupied by Captain Arnold.
TWO TWO-STORY STONE HOUSES, containing each 2 rooms.
The above is situated at the east end of BALMAIN, close to the POINT FERRY WHARF, and adjoining the property of JOHN E. MANNING, Esq.

MORPETH, HUNTER RIVER.
LOT 1.—CORNER BLOCK OF LAND having 87 feet frontage to SWAN-STREET, and 50 feet to MARKET-STREET, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Buddell and Close.
THIS VALUABLE BUILDING SITE is situated in the BUSINESS PART of this improving TOWNSHIP, a short distance from the WHARF and near the TELEGRAPH STATION.
LOT 2.—2 ALLOTMENTS of LAND, having 43 feet and 40 feet frontages respectively to Market-street, with a depth of 57 feet, adjoining the properties of Messrs. Close and Skinner.

TOWNSHIP OF WOLLONGONG.
Two allotments of land fronting CHURCH-STREET, described as follows:—
LOT 1.—At the NORTH-EAST CORNER of CHURCH and WILLIAM STREETS, having 30 feet frontage to the former and 60 feet to the latter street.
LOT 2.—BOUNDED on the EAST by CHURCH-STREET 30 feet, on the SOUTH by proposed site for WESLEYAN CHURCH 60 feet, and on the WEST by a line 30 feet.

O'CONNELL'S PLAINS, WESTERN ROAD.
5 ACRES LAND, at the junction of the MAIN BATHURST ROAD and the road leading to CAMPBELL'S RIVER, and bounded on the EAST by the FISH RIVER, together with the LARGE STORE, DWELLING-HOUSE, and other IMPROVEMENTS thereon, now in the occupation of Mr. RENWICK, at an annual rental of £125.
The above is leasehold, having about 61 years to run, at a nominal ground rent.

_ Full particulars of these lots may be obtained at the Rooms, where also plans can be inspected. They all must be positively sold on the above date by order of the assignees of the estate.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. Thomas Turner.

LIVERPOOL-STREET AND KING'S-LANE, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

All that piece of Land, having a frontage of 32 FEET TO LIVERPOOL-STREET, opposite CALDWELL-TERRACE, with a depth of 90 feet, extending to King's-lane, to which it also has a frontage of 32 feet.
On the KING'S LANE FRONTAGE are two substantial stone-built 2 story Houses, with slate roofs, each containing 3 good rooms, with yards, shed, fowl-house &c., at the rear; water laid on.
The North end of the land fronting Liverpool-street is vacant, and being nearly opposite Mr. Caldwell's first-class range of new houses, is a very eligible site for either one or two dwellings, which, from the position, will always realise a constant and really good return upon the cost of building.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described desirable city property.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

By Order of the Executors of the Will of the late Mr. John Lucas.

PITT-STREET, REDFERN.

TWO CAPITAL BUILDING SITES at the junction of Pitt and Turner streets.
LOT 1 is a corner allotment, having frontages of 30 feet to the west side of Pitt-street, and 80 feet to the south side of Turner-street.
LOT 2 has a frontage of 30 feet to Pitt-street, adjoining Lot 1, with a depth of 80 feet.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 29th October, at 11 o'clock,
The above-described valuable building sites, situated in one of the best positions in the principal street of Redfern.
Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

UNSTOCKED RUNS.

By order of the Government of New South Wales.

DAY OF SALE, MONDAY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Hon. J. BOWIE WILSON, Minister for Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 3rd December next, at half-past 11 o'clock,
New leases for five years, of the several runs of Crown lands hereinafter mentioned, upon the terms and conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands' Occupation Act of 1861, and the regulations framed in pursuance thereof.

_ Full particulars of the boundaries of the several runs may be obtained upon application at Messrs. Richardson and Wrench's Rooms, or from the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, No. 192, of Thursday, the 4th October.
The special attention of intending purchasers is directed to the conditions under which these leases will be sold, viz:
The Lease of each run will be sold, subject to the fixed annual rental specified—to the person who may offer the highest premium for the purchase thereof.
The purchaser will be required to pay down, at the time of sale, a deposit equivalent to 25 per cent., of the premium (if any) offered for the lease, together with the rent for the ensuing year, computed from the 1st January to the 31st December, 1867.
The balance of the purchase money for the lease must be paid into the Colonial Treasury in Sydney, within three months of the day of sale, and, in default of such payment, the sale will become void, and the amount paid by way of deposit will be forfeited.
These runs will not be liable to assessment under the Increased Assessment and Rent Act of 1858.
Any further information may be obtained on application at the Crown Lands Office, Sydney; or to the Commissioners of Crown Lands of the respective districts.

No.		Estimated area acres.		Rent.
	ALBERT DISTRICT.			
1.	Gueraleh East	64,000	....	£100
2.	Gueraleh West	43,520	....	68
	BLIGH DISTRICT.			
3.	Urrawilkey	32,000	....	50
4.	Upper Baggabudda	24,000	....	37
	CLARENCE DISTRICT.			
5.	Murrwillimba	16,000	....	25
	DARLING DISTRICT.			
6.	East Tarcoola	53,760	....	84
	GWYDIR DISTRICT.			
7.	Boorabe	13,440	....	21
	LACHLAN DISTRICT.			
8.	Mahurangi	64,000	....	100
9.	Burrowa	6,000	....	10
	LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.			
10.	Merrumborough	64,000	....	100
11.	Coornore	16,000	....	25
12.	Lower Arrowramie	22,400	....	35
	MACLEAY DISTRICT.			
13	Calatine	11,520	....	10
14	Sherwood	4800	....	10
15	Yarrowell	12,800	....	20
16	Yarrabandine	23,040	....	10
	MONARO DISTRICT.			
17	Wangarah Creek	10,000	....	15
18	Bega	1846	....	10
19	Double Creek	2000	....	10
20	The Gulf	9600	....	10
21	Marybeba	30,000	....	46
	WARREGO DISTRICT.			
22	Carraweena East	64,000	....	100
23	Merrero Back East	64,000	....	100
24	Coronga	16,000	....	25
25	Back Beoroomugga	64,000	....	100
	WELLINGTON DISTRICT.			
26	Barrabadeen	9600	....	14
27	Course's Cowrie	16,000	....	13
28	Palisthan	64,000	....	50
29	Back Daroubalgie	16,000	....	25
30	Curra	16,000	....	25
31	Hermitage Plains, Block H	38,400	....	60
32	Hermitage Plains, Block J	64,000	....	100
33	Hermitage Plains, Block T	32,000	....	50
34	Tabratong West	16,000	....	25

GOVERNMENT LAND SALE.

MONDAY, 5th November.

At the Rooms, Pitt-street, commencing at 11 o'clock.

COWPER WHARF,
WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY,
Reclaimed Land, adjoining and in the immediate vicinity of the above.
MIDDLE HARBOUR.
BONDI.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the Honorable JOHN BOWIE WILSON, Minister of Lands, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 5th November, at 11 o'clock,
MIDDLE HARBOUR,
Adjoining Bates's 20 acres.

Lot.	No. of Allotment.	No. of Section.	Area. a. r. p.	Price per Acre.
A	..	..	39 0 0	£1 0 0
		BONDI.		
B	..	..	5 1 30	10 0 0
C	..	..	5 1 30	10 0 0
D	..	..	5 0 0	10 0 0
E	..	..	5 0 0	10 0 0
F	..	..	6 0 22	10 0 0
G	..	..	5 1 27	10 0 0
H	..	..	5 1 27	10 0 0
I	..	..	5 3 23	10 0 0
J	..	..	5 3 23	10 0 0
K	..	..	8 1 24	10 0 0
L	..	..	5 1 0	10 0 0
M	..	..	5 0 0	10 0 0

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY.

Lot.	Allotment.	Section.	Width of allotment. ft. in.	Price per foot. £ s. d.
N	6	2	25 0	8 0 0
O	7	"	25 0	7 0 0
P	11	"	25 6	6 0 0
Q	3	3	27 0	6 0 0
R	4	"	27 0	6 0 0
S	5	"	27 0	5 0 0
T	9	"	27 0	7 0 0
U	3	4	27 6	4 0 0
V	4	"	27 0	4 0 0
W	5	"	27 0	4 0 0
X	6	"	27 0	4 0 0
Y	7	"	27 0	4 0 0
Z	8	"	35 0	5 0 0
AA	2	5	35 0	5 0 0
BB	3	"	25 0	4 0 0
CC	3	"	25 0	4 0 0
DD	5	"	25 6	4 0 0
EE	6	"	25 6	4 0 0
FF	1	9	30 0	3 0 0
GG	2	"	30 0	3 0 0
HH	1	14	40 6	5 0 0
II	2	"	40 6	4 0 0
JJ	3	"	24 0	4 0 0
KK	4	"	24 0	4 0 0

Plans may be inspected and further particulars obtained at the Rooms.

S. GRAHAM will sell by auction, at the Railway Terminus, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, Hay, straw, &c., by the truck.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN M. HANCOCK are invited to attend the funeral of his deceased son, JOHN MILL; to move from his residence, Hope and Anchor, corner Druitt and Sussex streets, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
C. KINSELA and SON, Undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM ANDERSON, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his late departed Son ALEXA[illegible]; to move from his parent's residence, G[illegible]-street, Redfern, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. THOMAS, Undertaker, 141, York-street, near Wesleyan Chapel.

FUNERAL.—The Funeral of the late Mrs. BARKER will move from her Daughter's residence, Palmer-street, near Woolloomooloo-street, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 8 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. CHARLES AUSTEN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence (next the Cricketers' Arms), Elizabeth-street, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON (Builder,) are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed Son, FREDRICK ROBERT, to move from his residence, 173, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at a quarter before 3 o'clock precisely. THOMAS HILL, Undertaker, William and Riley streets.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Chief Offices—Leadenhall-street, London.
CAPITALS:
Fire, £1,000,000. | Life, £100,000.
NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
LOCAL BOARD.
The Hon. A. M'Arthur | George Wigram Allen, Esq.
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. | John Fraser, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER. | A. H. C. Macafee, Esq.
P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S. | SURVEYOR. G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers: Bank of New South Wales.
FIRE COMPANY.
INSURANCES granted covering losses caused by lightning and explosion of gas.
LIFE COMPANY.
ASSURANCES subject to liberal policy conditions.
Rates and all information on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent for New South Wales.
96, New Pitt-street, Sydney.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Capital, £1,000,000.
LORIMER, MARWOOD and ROME, Agents.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Chief Offices, 35, Cornhill, London.
Subscribed capital, £1,000,000.
Paid up ditto...... £250,000.
The undersigned is authorised to issue Policies, the claims on which can be made payable in London, India, China, Cape of Good Hope, or the Colonies. RATES on application to
W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.
Sydney Office, New Pitt-street.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000. Income, £230,000. Reserve fund, £240,000.
Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.
FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current Fire rates, and lowest Life rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Agent.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY [Established, 1825.]
SYDNEY OFFICE—325, GEORGE STREET.
LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
F. H. DANGAR, Esq. JOHN BINNY, Esq.
THOMAS SKINNER, Esq.
The ANNUAL REVENUE is upwards of £660,000.
The ACCUMULATED INVESTED FUNDS exceed £3,600,000. Profits divided every five years.
Proposals accepted and claims paid without reference to Head Office.
Prospectuses, proposal forms, and every information may be obtained from the Secretary,
WILLIAM RAE.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Polices are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.
Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 19, Cornhill, London, E.C.
MARINE BRANCH:—5, Royal Exchange Avenue.
CAPITAL, £2,500,000.
The undersigned have been appointed the Sydney agents to the above Company, and are empowered to issue policies of Assurance against Fire, and to settle all claims for losses that may arise therefrom. Forms of proposals, prospectuses, and all information can be obtained free on application.
E. and W. PAUL, 89, York-street.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849. Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK. Resident Secretary.

THE MASONIC HALL.
MR. HENRY WHARTON'S
First and only
BENEFIT CONCERT,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 16th October.
PROGRAMME.
Part I.
Duet—Tornami a dir—(Don Pasquale) .. Donizetti.
Miss JAMES and Mr. JACKSON.
Romanza—A tanto amor—(La Favorita) .. Donizetti.
Mr. HENRY WHARTON.
Ballad—Many a time and oft .. .. J. Duggan.
Madame FLORA HARRIS.
Ballad—One joy alone .. .. .. H. Smart.
Mr. JACKSON.
Serenade—I arise from dreams of thee .. Salaman.
Miss JAMES.
Morceau de Concert pour le Piano—Sur on Motif, de Lucrezia Borgia .. .. Asher.
Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S.R.A.M.
Ballad—Love smiles but to deceive .. .. Balfe.
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER.
Trio—This Magic Wove Scarf—(Mountain Sylph) .. Barnet.
Miss JAMES, Messrs. JACKSON and WHARTON.
PART II.
Duet—Flow gently Deva.. .. .. John Parry.
Messrs. JACKSON and WHARTON.
Ballad—Listening Angels .. .. Blockley.
Madame FLORA HARRIS.
Aria and Cabaletta — Ever my Queen (L'Africaine) .. .. Meyerbeer.
Mr. HENRY WHARTON.
Ballad—My early friends farewell .. .. Trekell.
Miss JAMES.
Piano Solo—Le Danse de Negre .. ..
Mr. JOHN HILL, K.S.R.A.M.
Ballad—Oh, whisper what thou feelest .. B. Richards.
Mr. JACKSON.
Song—Love's request .. .. Reichardt.
Mrs. W. J. CORDNER.
Serio-Comic Song—Barney Avourneen .. Crouch.
Mr. HENRY WHARTON.
Accompanyist, Mr. M'Manus.
Reserved Seats, 5s; Body of Hall, 3s; Gallery, 2s.
Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
York-street entrance for the Reserved Seats and body of the Hall; Clarence-street for the Gallery.

CONSERVATOIRE of PLANTS and FLOWERS, SCHOOL OF ARTS.
THIS EVENING, Tuesday, October 16.

MAXWELL BROWN'S LEVEES FANTASTIQUES.

DOORS OPEN at half-past 7, commence at 8.

CHAIRS 4s, back seats, 2s; gallery, 1s.

SEATS may be secured at Messrs. Anderson and Son's, Music Sellers.

SURRY HILLS SINGING CLASS, St. Michael's School.—The Second Quarter will commence on WEDNESDAY EVENING. New members are requested to attend punctually at half-past 7. C. CHIZLETT.

DANCING TO-NIGHT, at the Friendship Hotel, Bathurst-street. Admission, 6d.

NEW ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.
Lessee........ Mr. R. Tolano,
This present TUESDAY EVENING, October 16th.
Most enthusiastic reception and success of
Mr. W. O'NEIL,
the great accomplished Irish Comedian.
The entertainment will commence with the highly successful drama, entitled
THE WREN BOYS,
Or, A MOMENT OF PERIL.
Dennis O'Donnell (with song) ....Mr. W. O'NEIL
General characteristic Irish Jig, Mr. W. O'NEIL and the Company.
To conclude with the great classical Burlesque,
DIDO,
THE QUEEN OF CARTHAGE.
Dido, the Queen ....Mr. Charles Yo[illegible]
Æneas ....Miss Harriet G[illegible]
UPPER CIRCLE, ONE SHILLING.
Dress circle, 5s; stalls, 3s; pit, [illegible]; gallery, 6d.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Grand COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to Brother J. COLLINS, member of the United Brothers' Lodge of Odd Fellows, No. 1 Volunteer Fire Company, and St. Andrew's Lodge, 358, S. C.—J. COLLINS begs most respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general, that his Benefit will take place at the above Theatre, on TUESDAY, October 30th, under the distinguished patronage of the Grand Master and district committee of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, United Brothers' Lodge, Nos. 1 and 2 Volunteer Fire Company, and the Naval Brigade Band.
The programme will be announced in a few days.
Dress Boxes, 4s. Boxes, 2s.
PIT, 1s.

PRINCE OF WALES BIRTHDAY NOVEMBER 9th, 1866.
ATHLETIC SPORTS on the ALBERT GROUND.
Maiden Plate, 100 yards heats
Running hop, step, and jump
Youths of 15 and under 440 yards
Throwing the Hammer
Handicap Hurdle Race, 440 yards
Three-legged Race, 250 yards
Boys of 12 years and under, 100 yards heats
Grand Handicap Walking Match, three miles
The Albert Handicap, 150 yards heats
Sack hurdle race (sacks have been made smaller at the bottom, so that competitors will have to jump), 80 yards
Walking Match for Youths, of 16 and under, one mile
Volunteer Match, for all bona-fide Volunteers, in full uniform, 440 yards, flat race
Throwing Cricket Ball at the wicket, at forty yards
Hurdle Race for Youths of 17 and under, 250 yards
Three-legged Race for Youths, 15 and under, 100 yards
Half a-mile Handicap flat race.
Entrances received from this date, by sending name and colours, addressed Mr. G. CURTIS, Tattersall's. Choice of position at time of starting, will be given as entered on the book. Nights of general entry, Monday and Tuesday, the 5th and 6th of November, from half-past seven until 9 o'clock, at Tattersall's.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, from Burrangong, on SUNDAY, 30th September, 1 Bay HORSE, branded JB conjoined over E near shoulder, three bars over C near thigh. If stolen, the above reward will be paid on apprehension and conviction of the thief, or £2 will be paid for such information as will lead to the recovery of said horse, by THOMAS COUPLAND, Australian Stores, Lambing Flat.

£1 REWARD.—STRAYED, from Waterloo Estate, on Sunday night, 14th, a Brown HORSE, branded RO near shoulder. G. WOOD, Hay and Corn Dealer, Botany Road.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Waterloo, one Bay MARE, brand not visible, hind feet white, one fore foot white, white face. The finder will receive the above reward. Apply Square and Compass, Brickfield-hill.

FIVE SHILLINGS Reward.—Lost, on Friday, on the Glebe Island Road, a BRIDLE. Apply at the Glebe Island Bridge.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, near Tattersall's Hotel, Two KEYS. Apply at Bar, Tattersall's.

TEN SHILLINGS Reward.—LOST, on 14th, a Gold BROOCH, with 3 white stones in it. 245, Kent-st.

LOST, on WEDNESDAY last, a Scotch TERRIER, Brown and White, ears cut, brass collar, with name on it; the finder will be rewarded on returning it to 142, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo.

LOST, between Dowling-street and the 'Bus Stand at the top of William-street, on the evening of the 15th instant, a Morocco Leather PURSE, containing five sovereigns and a one pound note. Any person bringing the same to N. CONNOLLY, J.P., 198, William-street, Wolloomooloo, will receive 10s. reward.

LOST, in Domain, a White-handled STICK, with silver rims. Whoever will return it to Mr. BROWN'S, Chemist, Pitt-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, a Poodle SLUT, brown ears. Reward given at W. NEAVES'S, George-street Market.

FOUND a PURSE containing money, in No. 52 Newtown 'Bus. Apply N. Trengrouse, Survey Department.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.
SUBSCRIPTION.—At the rate of £1 per annum.
Members are entitled to the following advantages:—
Admission to Reading-room and Reference Library
Use of Circulating Library, of 12,000 vols.
Admission to Classes, several of which are FREE
Admission to Lectures, Chess and Draughts Club, &c.
Payment of £5 constitutes a LIFE MEMBERSHIP.
JOHN T. HOBBS, Secretary.

SANDS' SYDNEY and SUBURBAN DIRECTORY FOR 1867.
Now in course of compilation, the seventh year's issue of the above valuable commercial work.
The attention of intending advertisers is requested to this advantageous medium of securing the notice of the public.
The local circulation is large, and is expected to be increased considerably this year on account of the re-numbering of the city, which renders a Directory more than usually necessary for persons in business.
Copies for the use of passengers are placed on board all sea-going steamers trading to Sydney, and are also forwarded to the Chambers of Commerce of the principal commercial towns of Great Britain, the Continent, and the United States.
The work will be produced under the direction of Mr. T. LEGGATT, who has already successfully compiled two issues, and advertisements will be collected by Mr. GEORGE PILE.
JOHN SANDS, Publisher, 392, George-street.

ILLUSTRATED SYDNEY NEWS OF OCTOBER 16, will contain
EXHIBITION ENGRAVINGS:
The Australian Wool Trophy
Cabinet of Australian Perfumes
Mat Manufactured by Gardiner, with Portrait of his Horse "Darkie"
Lady Macquarie's Chair
View of Newmarket Auckland.
The four New Zealand Murderers:—
BURGESS
LEVEY
SULLIVAN
KELLY.
Railway Station, Ipswich, Queensland
North Quay, with Milton and Toorong, Brisbane
Maories Disputing Territory
Natives Hunting Wild Ducks.
"BROKEN CLOUDS," continued.
GIBBS, SHALLARD, and CO., Pitt-street.
GORDON and GOTCH, News Agents, George-street.

TO COUNTRY GENTLEMEN.—Just published, price £2 2s, RURAL ARCHITECTURE, by Harold Brees, architect, containing 13 Modern Designs for villas and residences, with plans and specifications complete, for gentlemen building, without the assistance of an architect. H. COLE, Bookseller, 380, George-street, Sydney.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS, 267, Pitt-street, opposite Wax Works.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Twelve for 20s, at T. S. GLAISTER'S, 253, Pitt-street.

GROUP OF PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS, large size, 10s each; Cartes de Visite size, 1s each. Also portraits of other ministers, 1s each.
T. S. GLAISTER'S, 253, Pitt-street.

GROUP OF MISSIONARIES, per John Williams.—Cartes de Visite size, 1s each.
T. S. GLAISTER, 253, Pitt-street.

LIFE-SIZE PORTRAITS, coloured in oil and crayon, at low prices. T. S. GLAISTER, 253, Pitt-street.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, and PROUT'S CABINET PORTRAITS.
The most artistic and graceful style of Portraiture yet introduced. Specimens on view.

CARTES DE VISITE.—Two, 5s; four 7s 6d; six, 10s; twelve, 15s. JOHN T. GORUS, 101, King-st.

FOR SALE, excellent PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and Card Press. Address Cheap, HERALD Office.

BAZAAR.—The only Toy and Fancy Bazaar is LEMAIRE'S London and Paris Bazaar, op. Markets.

TOYS, Dolls, Games, and Fancy Articles, in endless variety, at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, 472, George-street.

SAVE 25 per cent., and take your choice at LEMAIRE'S large gallery, opposite the Markets.

ICE, ICE, ICE.—Notice.—The public are respectfully informed that the ICE-CART will be sent regularly EVERY DAY for the delivery of ice.
Names of subscribers for the season will be received at the ICE COMPANY, South Head Road, Darlinghurst.

SENIOR'S Pearl Powder, for whitening the teeth, is now made according to the original recipe.

SENIOR'S new Worm Tablet is a delicious sweetmeat, and an infallible remedy.

THE UNDERSIGNED having a large House completely furnished, a short distance in the country by railway, contemplates forming a CLUB for a limited number of gentlemen—"those engaged in business would be preferred." The desirability of a country residence [illegible] be questioned, both for health and recreation [illegible] cannot being commodious, with extensive garden [illegible], the house for both, [illegible] offers facilities
The domestic arrangements will [illegible] be carried out to combine the comforts of a home at a [illegible] moderate rate of subscription.
[illegible] C. GLUB, 162, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, [illegible] bushels [illegible] now on Brown's Wharf, about 600 immediately [illegible] first class MAIZE, fit for shipment. Apply MOSS and ALLT, 143, Pitt-street.

MACHINE BREAD, made of the very best Adelaide flour only, is reduced to 4d per loaf, delivered in town and suburbs. A. SHADLER, 69, Hunter-street.

SILK DRESSED FINE FLOUR, 15s bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

SECONDS FLOUR, 12s, bags included. PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

MAIZE FLOUR, 9s, bags included, PEMELL'S Mills, Parramatta-street, Sydney.

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Flour Mills Stores, foot of Bathurst-street, and Chippendale Mills, corner of Abercrombie and Cleveland streets, Sydney. Silk dressed superfine, fine, and seconds flour; wheaten meal, corn flour, pollard and bran of the very best quality, and at the lowest current rates.
Orders by post promptly executed.

CHILIAN FLOUR, extra fine, sweet, and good, ex Meteor. E. CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

NEW WALNUTS and BRAN, now landing ex Meteor. EDWARD CHAPMAN and CO., 56, Pitt-street.

PRIME BACON, Maize, Lucerne Hay, Bran, Chaff, Potatoes, &c. H. PRIESTLY, 53, Sussex-street.

MARRIAN'S ALE, now landing, ex Flechero. D. COHEN and CO., Spring-street.

XXX LONDON STOUT and Bass' ALE, 8s doz. CIDER, 1s 6d per gallon. 316, Pitt-st. S.

STRONG Canvas Blind for SALE, with posts complete. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., Pitt-street.

BRYANT and MAY'S Jonkoping Tandsticker Matches, at W. Thomas's, next P. M'Carroll's, Parramatta-st.

TVENSKA TANDSTICKER MATCHES, at W. Thomas's, next P. M'Carroll's, Parramatta-street.

SPLENDID COLONIAL CHEESE, equal to any Port Cooper, at W. THOMAS'S, Parramatta-street.

BLACK OIL, in hogsheads, clear sample, on SALE by LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

FISHING NETS, Twines, "Stuarts," all descriptions. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

MILL STONES, Child's, 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches, landing. LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

SOAP.—Steele's Double Crown, in cwt. and half-cwt. boxes, on SALE by
LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO.

LOADING for TAMBAROORA. THOMAS J. STUTCHBURY, Clarence-street.

BAVARIAN BEER, new shipment, in 4 dozen cases. TIDSWELL, WILSON, and CO., Clarence-street.

YORKSHIRE FLAGGING for SALE. J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

WIDE CEDAR BOARDS, 24-inch. HENRY FISHER and SON, Macquarie place.

CEDAR BOARDS, 18s 9d per hundred. HENRY FISHER and SON, 8, Macquarie-place.

BLASTING POWDER, 4½d per lb; XXX Dublin Porter 9s per dozen. R. KING, Circular Quay.

THRASHING MACHINES, Water-Hole Makers &c., for SALE. WILLIAM MACDONALD, Wynyard-sq.

COLONIAL SADDLES and HARNESS, the best ever made, at W. HARDY'S, William and Dowling streets.

OVERLANDERS, call at W. HARDY'S, corner of William and Dowling streets.

FOR SALE or HIRE, one second-hand six-horse horizontal Engine and Boiler, complete; also, one new six-horse horizontal Engine and one tubular Boiler. JOHN FITZPATRICK, 25, Erskine-street.

BILLIARD TABLE.—The undersigned has for SALE one by Alcock and Co., of very superior make; also Billiard-bagatelle and Bagatelle Tables. JAMES GRAHAM, Victoria-chambers, Pitt-street.

ALBION WHARF TIMBER YARD.—Hardwood of all sizes, foreign and colonial pine boards, doors, sashes, shingles, sawn and split laths, posts, rails, and palings supplied at the lowest possible prices. F. MILLER.

FIRE BRICKS, Oven Tiles, Fire Tiles, &c. BRADFORD and CO., Balmain; Depot, 477, George-st.

HORSE, Cart, and Harness for SALE. HENRY PRIESTLY, Produce Agent, 53, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, Doctor's BROUGHAM; also a first-rate Horse, cheap. 97, Abercrombie-street, Chippendale.

BUGGY for SALE, a first class second-hand one; carries four persons, turns in the smallest space, runs very light and easy, £30. Good single seat Buggy, £21.
GIBSON'S Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a capital Light Spring VAN and HARNESS, cheap. GIBSON'S, 282, Pitt-street.

LIGHT American WAGGON, for SALE, a bargain. GIBSON'S Repository, Pitt-street.

PONY, Buggy, and Harness, £36 the lot. GIBSON'S, opposite School of Arts, Pitt-street.

HORSES and BUGGIES for SALE or Hire. GIBSON'S Repository, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

SADDLERY and Harness, new and second hand; cheapest in Sydney. Gibson, op. School Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE, a good second-hand BUGGY and Harness. W. T. ANGUS, 185, Castlereagh-street.

FOR SALE, new Turn-out Seat Buggy; new Victoria Double-seated Buggy, very light; second-hand Hooded Buggy; Dogcart and Concord Buggies; Waggons. O'BRIEN and KERRIDGE, 312, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, Sliding-seated Buggy, cheap; also, light Waggon, &c.; Ginger-beer Cart, &c.; Carts, &c.; Broughams, &c.; also, Mail Phaeton, to carry eight passengers. E. J. LILLY, Coach Factory, Elizabeth-st. South.

HORSES, BUGGIES, &c., for Sale or Hire, at NORFOLK'S Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

FOR SALE, stylish well-bred HACK, six years. NORFOLK'S Stables, Castlereagh and Market sts.

MAIL PHAETON and HARNESS for SALE.—The Carriage was built by Kesterton, of Long Acre; is very light and elegant, and nearly new. The harness is very superior, London made, and has scarcely been used.
BUCHAN THOMSON, Bligh-street.

TWO FARMS to be SOLD or LEASED, near Auckland, New Zealand.—700 acres and 506 acres of the best quality soil, adapted for sheep and cattle rearing or crop growing, a good position for a store, and suitable for a farmer or private gentleman fond of shooting, &c., as there are abundance of fish, ducks, pigeons, and English pheasants. For particulars apply to Mr. DYKES, European Hotel, Castlereagh-street, Sydney; or 202, Queen-street, Auckland, N.Z.

TO BE SOLD, the Freehold of the GREEN HILLS HOTEL, Nowra, Shoalhaven, well furnished with everything necessary to work a first-class house; blacksmith shop, with tools, on the premises; also a first-class smith, dray, and horse for the use of the house. If not sold, will be let to a good tenant. Apply to Mr. G. COLESON, Market Wharf; or JOHN FULHAM, on the premises; or Mr. B. BROWN, Auctioneer, Nowra.

KEROSENE.—For SALE, within two miles of the Great Western Railway, 720 acres of LAND, containing two seams of cannel coal, equal to the celebrated Boghead of Scotland. Terms moderate. Address Cannel, HERALD Office.

FOR SALE, Freehold COTTAGE, with 4 rooms, kitchen, &c.; ground 66 feet by 125 feet deep, well under cultivation, and stocked with superior variety of fruit trees and vines, in full bearing; good water. Apply to G. ANDREWS, on the premises, Camden-street, Newtown.

BUTCHER'S SHOP in Phillip-street, near Hunter-street, at present in my occupation, together with the goodwill, fixtures, &c., for SALE. Apply on the premises to T. BLENMAN, Butcher.

FOR SALE, 5 COWS, suitable for private families. Apply R. HOUSTON, near Burwood Station.

FOR SALE, a thoroughbred Kangaroo DOG. Apply 244, Pitt-street, near Market-street.

A PRACTICAL Bookkeeper, only partially employed, would take the charge of a tradesman's books and accounts on moderate terms. Address Beta, HERALD.

ACCOUNTANT wants Employment, temporary or permanent. Address C., HERALD Office.

A PROFESSED COOK, English female, requires a SITUATION. Good references. C. D., Post Office.

A LADY, experienced, requires an ENGAGEMENT, as Governess. Address M. A., HERALD Office.

A GOOD Machinist wants EMPLOYMENT. Own machine. No objection to country. A. P., HERALD.

A COMFORTABLE HOME Wanted, for a Lady engaged during the day. Address C., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN of active business habits, with a few hundred pounds, wants EMPLOYMENT. Address Fidles, HERALD Office.

EDUCATION.—Wanted, for the West Maitland Wesleyan Day School, a properly qualified teacher; testimonials with references required; a Wesleyan and a married man preferred; present average attendance of scholars, 84. Apply to Rev. B. Chapman, West Maitland.

COALS.—Wanted, Cargoes afloat. John E. Manning, Custom House-buildings.

GROCERS.—Any one having a small established BUSINESS to SELL, cheap, address Shop, HERALD.

MEDICAL.—Wanted, a qualified ASSISTANT. Apply by letter, stating particulars, to Dr. Bowker, Newcastle. This advertisement will not be repeated.

STEAMER HERO, for Batavia.—Wanted, three STEWARDS. Apply on board, this day, at the Patent Slip Wharf. Joseph Ward and Co., agents.

TO SQUATTERS.—A Gentleman of considerable experience, who will have about £5000 to invest in twelve months' time, wishes to purchase a managing share in a station. Apply to Messrs. Cornish and Hay, 251, George street.

TO TANNERS.—Wanted, by a practical Tanner and Currier, a SITUATION, as Working Manager; can either sink a new yard or else improve an old yard; fourteen years' colonial experience; Sydney and Melbourne references. A. B. C., Post-office, Camden, N. S. W.

TO BOOT and Shoe Warehousemen, Drapers, and wholesale houses.—An experienced salesman who can give the highest references and has his own horses with a suitable conveyance, is open to an ENGAGEMENT, to sell goods in the interior on commission. Address Fides, HERALD Office.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a good General HAND on the premises. Constant work. 290, George-st. N.

TAILORESS wanted, to make Boys' Clothes. Mrs. Cole, Cleveland-street, three doors from Crown-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a FOREMAN. Apply to W. Hamilton, Lower George-street.

TO BAKERS.—Wanted, a steady single MAN, inquire from 9 a.m., Charles Hohnen, Pitt-street.

TO CHEMISTS.—Wanted, two steady hands for the Country. Senior, 252, George-street.

WANTED, a respectable young MAN, with £35; good wages; state last employment, Box, HERALD O.

WANTED, for cash, a quantity of Second-hand FURNITURE. B. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS, Protestant. Apply 175, Macquarie-street North.

WANTED, a YOUTH, for Photography, one that can print. Apply Mr. Tremlow, jeweller, George st.

WANTED, by a young Person, a SITUATION as Plain Cook. Address A. K., Waverley Post Office.

WANTED, a first-class HAIRDRESSER. Apply to Mr. J. Jackson, 76, King-street.

WANTED, a respectable Female as General SERVANT. New Wharf Inn, Dowling st., Wimloo.

WANTED, to purchase Libraries and Parcels of BOOKS. R. M. Lindsey, 201, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a young MAN, who can repair and polish furniture, and make mattresses. 8, Church-hill.

WANTED, a PARTNER, in opening a good paying business, with £50 or £60. Address T. P., HERALD.

WANTED, a little GIRL, to mind a child. 343, Sussex-street South.

WANTED to SELL, a Wheeler and Wilson's SEWING MACHINE, £9 10s. 4, Harrington-st.

WANTED, to Rent, a BILLIARD TABLE. Address D. W., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as NURSE and Needlewoman. Apply Wynyard House, George-st.

WANTED, a HOUSE and SHOP, Crown-street, Surry Hills. C. D., 560, George-street.

WANTED, a smart Stable BOY. 425, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply, 10 Tuesday, Gainsborough Villas, Paddington.

WANTED, by a respectable young Person, a SITUATION, as House and Parlour Maid. 63, Burton-st.

WANTED, a little GIRL. Apply Yacht Hotel, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a smart, active young Woman as Waitress. Emery's dining rooms, 524, George-street.

WANTED, a General Servant, who can cook—washing put out. Apply A. Allen, Pitt-st., Redfern.

WANTED, a DRESSMAKER, by the day. Apply at 107, Macleay street, Woolloomooloo.

WANTED, to SELL Second-hand SAFETY, price £12. O'Brien and Kerridge, 312, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Cook, Laundress, or General Servant. Apply J. Scanlon, Paddington.

WANTED, empty Caper and ½-lb. Mustard BOTTLES, 1s 6d per dozen. Hasnot, Riley-st., Surry H.

WANTED, a female SERVANT. Apply next Mr. Casey's, Grocer, Glebe Road.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to do housework. Apply Albert Inn, Devonshire-street, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, detached, freehold, suburbs, cheap. Address 28, Bridge-street.

WANTED, for cash, a Grocery STORE, within the city. Address T. W., T. Wickham's, 528, George-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT, in a small family. Apply to Mrs. Searl, 94, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a young Woman, plain Needlework, by day or week. A. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a WOMAN, to serve in confectioner's shop, good references. X. Y., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a BOY for the Painting Business. G. Williams, Parramatta street.

WANTED, a married MAN to milk and work on a farm. Charlton's Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to assist in housework and bar. Supreme Court Hotel, King-st.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT (Protestant). Apply 16, Hunter-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as General Servant. Cooper, 222, William-st.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, to work Singer's sewing machine, 122, Campbell-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, by a young lady, a SITUATION as Nursery Governess. 497, Crown-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, Horsehair MATTRESS MAKER, to work on the premises. F. Cohen, 136, Dowling-st.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE-GIRL. Apply 167, Woolloomooloo-street.

WANTED, to SELL a BAGATELLE TABLE, square end, at Jew's Harp, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, MEN, to make kip and elastic side boots, in doors. Apply Thomas Taylor, No. 4, Market-st.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, one that can cook. Apply after 9 a.m., Cosmopolitan Hotel.

WANTED, to SELL Willcox and Gibbs' MACHINE. Mrs. Peters, George-street, Redfern.

WATTED, a GIRL to look to a child. Mrs. Dolby, George-street South.

WANTED, to purchase a neat Pair Light Carriage HORSES. Gibson's Repository, 282, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a good Second-hand Set of Double HARNESS. Gibson, opp. School of Arts, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Nursemaid in a respectable family. E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.

WANTED, a respectable young WOMAN as General Servant, at the Prince Albert Hotel, William-street.

WANTED, an IMPROVER, to Boot Trade. 126, King street, between Pitt and Castlereagh streets.

WANTED TO BUY, HORSEHAIR and Ox Tail Hair. 386, Pitt-street South. W. Moore.

WANTED, a Female COOK. 43, Hunter-street; or Club House Hotel.

WANTED, CLERK, to prepare manuscript for press. M. E., Post Office.

WANTED, a respectable NURSE-GIRL. Apply after 9, Mrs Wells, Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Pt.

WANTED, a SERVANT. Apply after 10, Mrs. Sampson, near tollbar, Newtown.

WANTED, by a competent Dressmaker, EMPLOYMENT, day or week. M.V., 497, Crown-st., Sur. H.

WANTED, a Galvanized IRON WORKER, 595, George-street South.

WANTED, a steady MAN, to groom. C. Firmon's Stables, York-street.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply Swan of Erin Hotel, Palmer and Woolloomooloo streets.

WANTED, an ENGAGEMENT, by an experienced English Nurse. The Home, 98, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, an intelligent BOY, can read and write. P. Mollet, 91, South Head Road.

WANTED, to Purchase for cash, House Property for investment. C. H. Rooke and Co., George-street.

WANTED, to rent or purchase, 6-roomed House, with out offices and garden. Rooke and Co., George-st.

WANTED, to rent part of a HOUSE, with a respectable family. Address, stating terms, to A. B., 151, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a General Servant; also, Nursemaid. Mrs. Cunninghame, St. Peter's, Cook's River, opposite Mr. Chalder's.

WANTED, Female Cook; Married Couple, for a station, as Gardener and Laundress. J. C. Glue, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION as Needlewoman—Understands dressmaking—or as Nurse, to take charge of one or two children. Apply M. A., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a young woman as NURSE, and to assist in the bar. Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street.

WAITRESS, good Housemaids, Laundress, General Servants, for town and country, for hire. Mrs. Capps, King-street.

WANTED, by a respectable Young Woman, a SITUATION as General Servant in a small private family. Apply F. Larter, agent, 92, South Head Road.

WANTED, by a first-class Dressmaker, an ENGAGEMENT by the day or week. Thorough fit. P. P., Pearce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, to RENT, a good FARM, of from 60 to 100 acres, cleared and fenced. Address Rus, HERALD Office.

WANTED, a clean, industrious GIRL, honesty indispensable, at W. Thomas's, next P. M'Carroll's, Parramatta-street.

WATCHMAKER.—Wanted, by an experienced Workman from Paris and London, a SITUATION as Watch Jobber. Address L. M., HERALD Office.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT, by a good Shepherd and Bush Carpenter. Address Bush, HERALD.

WANTED, SHEARERS, to shear about four to five thousand sheep nr. Sydney. A. Hinchcliff, Cir. Quay.

WANTED, a Married MAN, as gardener, wife to be a good laundress. Apply at Mr. Hunt's, 90, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Scotch or English preferred. References required. Apply this morning, at 10 o'clock, at 24, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a first-class Laundress. Good references. Apply by letter to B. C., 87, Gloucester-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT, must be able to cook and wash well. Huntsman's Inn, corner of Parramatta and Bay streets.

WANTED, by a respectable person, SITUATION, as Housekeeper or Barmaid; one accustomed to either Queensland or country preferred. Good references. Apply by letter to H. Fulham, Post-office, Newtown, for one week.

WANTED, by a respectable Widow, a SITUATION, as Housekeeper to a gentleman, or nursery governess and needlewoman to a young family. Address A. B. S., HERALD Office.

WANTED, to Purchase, a second-hand BROUGHAM, or a double-seated PHAETON. Apply by letter or personal, to Mr. W. Phillips, at Mr. Wilson's, 39, King-street.

WANTED, a light Second-hand Pair-horse BREAK, with Harness, to carry ten or twelve people. Address, with lowest price, R. W. Jenkins, Sydney and Melbourne Hotel, corner of Margaret and Kent streets.

WANTED to SELL, a four-roomed Brick COTTAGE, with verandah and good well of water; price, £80. Inquire G. Siddin's, opposite Cauliflower Inn, Botany Road.

WANTED, by a young Man, a SITUATION in a Store, or to drive a horse and cart, and make himself generally useful. Address E. F., General Post Office.

WANTED, by a respectable young Woman, a SITUATION as Housemaid or General Servant, in a small family out of town. Apply all the week, at Mrs. Brock's, Shepherd-street, Shepherd's Paddock.

WANTED, to place a little BOY, 4 years of age, in a respectable family to Board and Educate; the terms must be moderate; suburbs preferred. Address, by letter, E. B., Pierce, news agent, William-street.

WANTED, by a good Needlewoman, EMPLOYMENT, by the day or week; understands dressmaking, and works Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Address, for three days, D. J., HERALD Office.

WANTED, by two respectable young Women, SITUATIONS; one as Nurse and Needlewoman, the other as House and Parlour Maid. Address, for two days, the Home, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, to SELL a snug PUBLIC-HOUSE, established 5 years, doing a good trade, known as the Shearers' Arms, Botany Road, price £350; a tenant guaranteed at 30s per week, for five years if desired. J. Cahill, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, before or at the end of the month, to rent a HOUSE of about 5 rooms, not distant from the General Post Office more than ten minutes' walk. The vicinity of Woolloomooloo preferred. Write, with full particulars, by the 20th instant, to Achilles, HERALD Office.

WANTED, for the Sydney Infirmary three (3) WARDSMEN. Apply to the House Surgeon by noon of this day. Also, two NURSES and a COOK. Application for these latter offices to be made to the Matron up to noon of this day.
JOHN DOUGALL, | Joint
M. H. STEPHEN, | Hon. Secretaries.

£5 WILL be given for a GOVERNMENT SITUATION. Address Z., HERALD Office.

£5 WILL be given to any one who finds 2 or 3 permanent boarders. M. M., HERALD Office.

A MOST delightful first-class Marine COTTAGE RESIDENCE, within 10 minutes' reach of the city, and where there is constant and easy communication; contains about 14 rooms, and every possible convenience for a family; has fresh and salt water bathing. The site is truly magnificent—unsurpassed in the world. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

A COMFORTABLE HOME for a lady or gentleman —an invalid would find it a pleasant place of abode—a short distance from Sydney. Address J. M., care of Mr. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

APARTMENTS for Gentlemen, or Drawing-room Suite. Mrs. Wright, Osborne House, Wynyard-square West.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a single Gentleman, with or without partial Board, in a private family, near town. Address Alpha, HERALD Office.

A FURNISHED BEDROOM for a Gentleman, with partial board if required. 147, Pitt-st. Private door.

A SUPERIOR DRAWING-ROOM, with use of piano, and 2 Bedrooms vacant. 11, Jamieson-street.

APARTMENTS vacant, at 183, Macquarie-street North, six doors from the Australian Library.

A LARGE BEDROOM for a Gentleman or two friends, with partial Board. 8, Wynyard-square.

A PART of SHOP to LET. Apply to T. S. Carter, watchmaker, No. 9, Hunter-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for a Gentleman. No. 50, Challener's-terrace, Prince-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for two Gentlemen. No. 20, Wynyard-square East.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, on moderate terms, at 209, Elizabeth-street, between Alderson's and Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE. Mrs. Dobson's, 221, Castlereagh street, near Market-street. Use of a bath.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for gentlemen and families, at Mrs. Loewe, Wynyard-square West.

BOARD and LODGING, at New Wharf Inn, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. Terms, 20s per week.

BUNNERONG, BOTANY ESTATE, TO LET on LEASE, adapted for a private residence, school, or manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to Billyard and Curtis, Hunter-street.

COMFORTABLE HOME for one or two Children, a short distance from Sydney. Terms moderate. J. I., care of Mr. Pierce, news agent, William-street.

COTTAGE TO LET, Leicester-place, Paddington, six rooms, good water. William Perry.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, piano, ready for occupation. £2 5s per week. 5, Belgrave-ter., Darlinghurst.

GLEBE ROAD, Bishopthorpe-terrace.—HOUSE to LET; 7 rooms, stabling, paddock. T. T. Smith, Glebe.

HOTELS to LET, in all parts of the city and suburbs. Apply to J. K. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-street.

HOTEL to LET, snug corner house, comfortable living guaranteed. Soady and Co., 166, Pitt-st.

HOTEL to LET, one that can be recommended; a bargain. Langford, 299, Pitt-st., near Tattersall's.

HOTEL to LET, immediately, well situated; no bonus required. Langford and Co., 299, Pitt-street.

HOTELS and Public Houses to Let, several worth inquiry. C. H. Rooke and Co., 324, George-street.

HOUSE TO LET, 2, Hunter-street, next George-street. W. L. Bowen, 48, York-street, next King-street.

HOUSES to LET in Shepherd's Paddock, 4 and 5 rooms and kitchen, water. R. Maze, Shepherd-st.

KEGWORTH, situate near Petersham Station, COTTAGE, containing 5 rooms, 2 kitchens, out-offices, and stabling; has flower, fruit, and vegetable garden, also a paddock. W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

MILTON HOUSE, Ashfield.—Boarding Establishment for Families and Gentlemen.

NORTH SHORE, within three minutes of Blue's and fifteen minutes of Milson's Point Ferry.—To LET, two new Stone COTTAGES, four rooms, servant's room, and kitchen; abundance of water. W. Williams, C. and R. R. S. N. Company.

NORTH TERRACE, MACQUARIE-STREET.—The HOUSE, with two-stalled stable and coach-house, lately occupied by Mr. J. M. Leigh, is to LET. Apply to Mr. Fairfax, HERALD Office.

OFFICE and CELLAR to LET, together or separate. Gibbs, Shallard, and Co., Pitt-street.

PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 106, corner Phillip and Hunter streets.

PERA COTTAGE, Snail's Bay, Balmain, to LET.

STABLE to LET, with large yard and plenty of water. Apply New Wharf Inn, Dowling-street.

STABLING.—To LET two STALLS, with loft, at a moderate rent. Apply 21, Stanley-street, Hyde Park.

TO LET, HOUSE, 6 rooms, hall entrance, stove, and water. Apply T. Rudd, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

TO LET, a Family RESIDENCE, situated at Big Coogee Bay. Apply C. Kidman, South Head Road.

TO LET, first-class Business PREMISES, 214, Pitt-street. Clean stores, with stabling, if required.

TO LET, a Brick HOUSE, 5 rooms and kitchen. Rent 16s. 273, Riley-street, opposite the reservoir.

TO LET, STORE, in George-st., two doors of Young, Lark, and Bennett's. Apply Post-office Hotel.

TO LET, a Large Dry Stone STORE, in Sussex-street. Apply Patent Slip Wharf.

TO LET, 152, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo; 7 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply 281, Liverpool-street.

TO LET, COTTAGE, 2 rooms, &c., view of harbour, Challener's-buildings. Challener, King-street.

TO LET, 130, Dowling-street; water and taxes paid. Key at public-house opposite.

TO LET, SHOP, &c., Bathurst-street; good stand. Apply to James Partridge.

TO LET, SHOP, 5 rooms; stable; plenty of water. Rent, 10s 6d. Mr. Ware, O'Connell-street, Newtown.

TO LET, and for Sale, Farms, Houses, building Sites, &c. C. H. Rooke and Co., 324, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE of 7 rooms, kitchen, scullery, and cellar; spacious yard, stores, and stabling. Particulars at 4, Bligh-street.

TO LET, the Residence of the undersigned, with or without a portion of the furniture. F. Cohen, 136, Dowling-street.

TO LET, in the town of Mudgee, PREMISES in a first class situation for a general store; rent low. Apply to O. B., Mudgee Post-office.

TO LET, Darling Point Road, a small, genteel COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply to E. Pugh, 428, George-street.

TO LET, in Castlereagh-street, near Bathurst-street, COTTAGE, 4 rooms, kitchen, &c. Apply Mr. Irons, 339, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, the SHOP and PREMISES, 349, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office, and late in the occupation of Mr. J. Hamilton; immediate possession can be given. Apply 277, George-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE adjoining the Lord Nelson Hotel, Miller's Point, suitable for a large family, or a Board and Lodging House. Apply next door, or to Mrs. Wells, Wynyard Hotel, Clarence-street.

TO BE LET, a HOUSE, in Forbes-street, having verandah, balcony, and six rooms, with suitable out-offices. Apply to Mr. Donovan, Forbes and Woolloomooloo streets.

TO LET, a small COTTAGE at Redfern, near Albert Cricket ground; garden, good water, &c.; to a permanent tenant rent moderate; key next door. Apply to Mr. Brown's boot shop, corner Pitt and Albert streets.

TO LET, a comfortable Family COTTAGE, Elizabeth-street North, near King-street; large verandah and stable, side entrance, &c.; 30s per week. Apply Madame Dunkell, next door.

TO BE LET, a detached stone-built COTTAGE, situated in the healthiest and best part of Balmain, and the furniture to be sold—suitable for a lady and gentleman, or small family. Address X. Y. Z., HERALD Office.

TO LET, at St. John's Road, Glebe, two commodious HOUSES, seven rooms and kitchen, newly finished, Rent 25s. per week. Apply to Mr. G. A. Mansfield, 165, Pitt-street; or Pyrmont Bridge Road, Glebe.

TO BE LET, at Double Bay, a commodious family RESIDENCE, just completed, and ready for immediate occupation. Apply to Mr. Eagar, Lloyd's chambers, George-street.

TO LET, NORWOOD HOUSE, with or without seven acres of ground, in good repair, and within five minutes' walk of Petersham Station. Apply to Mr. Young, next cottage; or Mr. Henry, 786, George-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, washhouse, &c. No. 7, Tyrone-terrace, Orwell-street, Darlinghurst; water laid on; rent moderate. Inquire No. 1.

TO LET, that very comfortable family HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. B. Levi, No. 6, Wynyard-square. The incoming tenant will have the opportunity of purchasing fixtures and other useful appurtenances. Rent very moderate. Apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, that Business HOUSE and PREMISES lately occupied by Mr. William Douglass, grocer, at the corner of George and Goulburn streets. Apply to John M'Quade, Windsor; or to Beaumont and Sons, Sydney.

TO LET, with immediate possession, Wheelwright and Blacksmith's SHOP, DWELLING-HOUSE, and twenty acres of LAND, situate at Narellan, near Camden. Apply to R. M'Donald, on the premises; or to H. Thompson, Camden.

TO LET, two convenient HOUSES, Lauriston-terrace, Phillip-street North, eight apartments each. Also, HOUSE, in Elizabeth-street North, six rooms &c. Apply to Mrs. Derham, basement floor, No. 1, Enmore-terrace, King-street East.

TO BE LET, Windsor-terrace, No. 1, 6 rooms, spacious entrance hall, out offices, ground attached, yard and stable, &c. Also several other houses, furnished and unfurnished—one with an acre well-stocked garden. George Langhorne, Newtown Road.

TO BE LET, on Lease, for the term of 5, 7, or 10 years, COTTAGE FARM, consisting of 310 acres of land, well watered, &c., situated on the Prospect Road, two miles distance from Parramatta. Applications can be made to Mr. George Pardue (now tenant on the farm and my authorised agent), or to Thomas Ryan, Berrima.

THAT comfortable FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate at Newtown, near Camden College, and lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Kent, contains 7 rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, newly done up, and ready for immediate occupation; has a garden in front and good back premises.
W. P. Woolcott, Bell's-chambers.

TO LET, or for SALE.—Randwick.—A beautifully situated COTTAGE, four rooms, out offices, &c., and 1½ acres land, fenced, trenched, and planted with fruit and ornamental trees; never-failing supply of water. Omnibuses pass the property; price, £330. Apply to F. E. RISHWORTH, No. 401, George-street.

TO LET, in Bathurst-street, between Pitt and Elizabeth streets, a superior Verandah Cottage RESIDENCE, containing 8 rooms and out-houses; water laid on; presently in the occupation of Mr. Scanlan, who will allow the premises to be inspected. Apply to H. H. Newman, Row's-chambers, 219, Pitt-street, near King-street.

TO LET (by tender), the ESTATE of HILLSBOROUGH, on the Hunter River, eight miles from Maitland, and four from Lochinvar.
The property comprises 2000 acres of land, having an extensive frontage on the River Hunter; 400 acres have been cleared, fenced, and cultivated—a portion of this consists of the richest alluvial soil. There are also several large grass paddocks. The forest land is well grassed and watered, and admirably adapted for depasturing either sheep or cattle.
The improvements at the homestead consist of a comfortable cottage, with out-offices, stable, barn, stackyard, and orchard; and there are a number of cottages and out-buildings occupied by the tenants on the property.
Attached are 1000 acres of Church and School Land, which the tenant will have the option of taking at a rent of £30 per annum for the remainder of the lease of about four years.
The Hillsborough Estate will be let in one lot, for a term of five or seven years; commencing from the 1st of January, 1867. Security for the payment of the rent half-yearly will be required.
Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th November next. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Parties desirous of viewing the property will be shown over it by Mr. William Cant, who resides on the estate. And for further particulars apply to the undersigned.
G. J. Cobb, Anambah, West Maitland.

VICTORIA STEAM FLOUR MILLS, at the junction of Sussex and Hay streets, to be LET, for three or five years, at present in the occupation of James Pemell, Esq., M.L.A., whose term expires on the 31st December next. The property is admitted to be one of the best in Sydney, has unusual facilities for carrying on a large trade, at a small cost, and will be delivered up to the tenant with the machinery, boilers, and gear, in most efficient working order. For particulars apply to Mr. Smart, Mona, Darling Point.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, 382, Castlereagh-street South.

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